

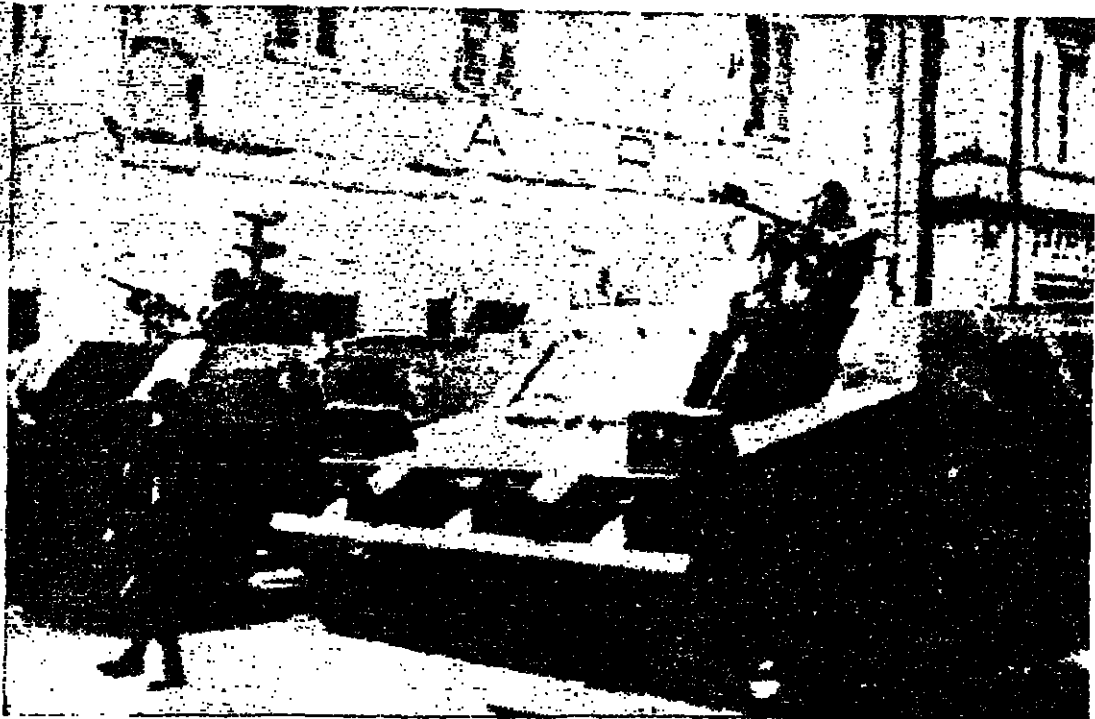
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Established 1837



BASTIA, Corsica—Police using armored cars after police-separatist violence in the city.



Bastia riot policeman searching trunk of a car yesterday in a check for explosives.

Policeman Is Slain, 18 Injured on Corsica

From Wire Dispatches

BASTIA, Corsica, Aug. 28.—An uneasy calm returned to this city today after a policeman was killed and 18 others were injured in pre-dawn gun battles between riot police and militant Corsican separatists.

Three of the injured policemen were in serious condition. The incidents on this French Mediterranean island have resulted in the killing of three policemen since last Friday.

The government tonight dismissed its two main representatives in Corsica, Prefect Gabriel Gilly and Sub-Prefect Jacques Guérin.

André Rossi, government spokesman, said that the Cabinet had decided today to appoint Jean Riola, a native Corsican, as prefect, or chief administrative officer, for the island. Mr. Riola left Paris this evening and will take over his functions immediately. Mr. Gilly is being given unannounced new duties. Mr. Rossi said Marcel Julia was named sub-prefect.

Reinforcements Sent

Meanwhile, France sent heavy police reinforcements to Corsica tonight. Transport aircraft brought a unit of paratroop policemen, two armored-vehicle squadrons and about 20 plainclothesmen from a crack anti-terrorist unit.

In Paris, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski for more than an hour today to discuss the situation in Corsica.

Mr. Poniatowski later met with a delegation of a union which represents many members of the Compagnie Républicaine de Sécurité (CRS), the special riot police force. The CRS bore the brunt of today's attacks.

No More

A member of the delegation said it asked that no more CRS troops be sent to Corsica because the situation there is that of a rebellion and it is no longer a question of maintenance of order, the function of the CRS.

Later Roger Cousin, secretary-general of the union, said that Mr. Poniatowski had agreed to give new weapons to the CRS and promised that the CRS would not be used on missions for which it has no specialized training.

The violent upsurge in the campaign to win regional autonomy for Corsica began last Friday with the occupation of a wine storehouse in Ajaccio by a 50-man commando unit belonging to the main separatist organization, Action for the Rebirth of Corsica (ARC).

The leader of the unit, Dr. Edmond Simeoni, surrendered to police after they tried to storm the stronghold. Two policemen were killed during the siege.

Dr. Simeoni today was charged by a State Security Court magistrate in Paris with leading an armed group against the authority of the state, illegal arrests, kidnapping and the attempted murder of policemen.

Today's violence occurred just 12 hours after the outlawed ARC. The ARC claims the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



BATTLE OF DEMONSTRATIONS—More than 10,000 demonstrators gather at city hall plaza in Tel Aviv to support the proposed Israeli-Egyptian interim peace agreement. In Jerusalem, however, some 20,000 opponents of the pact staged a march of protest.

At Lima Talks of Nonaligned Nations

Arabs Ease Stand on Israel in UN

By Paul Holmann

LIMA, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The Arab delegates participating in the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned nations here agreed today not to press a demand for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations.

The decision represented a success for Egypt, which had opposed the radical stand on Israel by Syria, Iraq, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The militant Arab delegations reluctantly acquiesced to the

Egyptian line after several black African and Latin American countries and Yugoslavia had indicated they would not endorse another effort to oust Israel from the UN.

Arab diplomats said that after the decision the Arabs had elaborated a text, "a little stronger" than a statement regarding the Middle East adopted by a heads-of-state meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Kampala last month.

Delegates of several non-Arab countries commented today that

the formulas on Israel that the Arab caucus had worked out—calling for unspecified UN sanctions—would almost certainly be incorporated in the lengthy list of achievements of the Lima conference.

The extremist Arab stand was reaffirmed in a press conference later today by Iraq's Foreign Minister, Saddam Hammadi.

The Iraqi, speaking for his own government, said, "We categorically believe Israel should not have been created from the beginning—it has been created illegally, a case of clear-cut occupations and colonization."

The foreign minister added, "We cannot under any circumstances accept the state of Israel as such. It is a state that shouldn't exist."

"Nothing Unusual"

He asserted that Israel's behavior since its creation had always been contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and remarked, "We don't see anything spectacular and unusual about discontinuing Israeli membership in the world organization."

Asked about the proposed interim agreement between Israel and Egypt, Mr. Hammadi said, "We are not part of these negotiations," adding, "We are not against Egyptian and other Arab hands being liberated from Israeli occupation."

The five-day Lima conference is to end tomorrow. Many participants will proceed to New York to attend the opening on Monday of the seventh special session of the UN.

UN Assembly

The Lima meeting is preparatory to the special session and to the UN General Assembly, which will open Sept. 16.

Foreign ministers, other officials and experts from 52 non-aligned countries, a loose Third World coalition, are taking part in the Lima debate.

One of today's speakers was Raul Roa Garcia, the Cuban Foreign Minister. He said his country was "prepared to discuss its relations with the United States with frankness and a sense of responsibility."

He quoted Premier Fidel Castro as declaring that it was not easy "to negotiate with a dagger in one's breast," meaning U.S. economic sanctions against Cuba. Mr. Roa left no doubt as to Cuba's close alliance with the Soviet Union. He said there was only one imperialism—that of the United States.

Morton Rebuffs House Unit

Commerce Chief Rejects Writ Asking Data on Arab Boycott

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (W.P.).—Commerce Secretary Rogers Morton has refused a congressional subpoena requesting the names of U.S. companies approached to comply with the Arab League's boycott of Israel, contending identification could result in a backlash against the companies. Under the Export Administration Act of 1969, the government requires U.S. companies asked to cooperate in the boycott of Israel to notify the Commerce Department each quarter.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee chairman, Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W. Va., had subpoenaed Mr. Morton to appear before the committee's Special Investigations Subcommittee next Thursday with copies of all such reports filed since Dec. 31, 1969.

Mr. Morton, in a letter last Friday to Rep. Staggers, made public yesterday, agreed to appear with a version of the reports which deleted any information identifying the companies making the filings.

Economic Retaliation

"Disclosing the identity of reporting firms would accomplish little other than to expose such firms to possible economic retaliation by certain private groups merely because they reported a boycott request, whether or not they complied with that request," Mr. Morton wrote in an earlier letter to Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., the chairman of the House Investigations Subcommittee.

"Such a consequence would not, in my view, be in the national interest," the commerce secretary wrote, indicating it was the reason he was turning down the initial request for the information. He reiterated his position in his letter to Rep. Staggers.

"Secretary Morton's denial of this information does not settle the issue," Rep. Moss said in a brief statement released by his office yesterday. He said the question of further action would be taken up when the subcommittee meets next Wednesday.

Conceivably, Rep. Moss or Rep. Staggers could move to hold Mr. Morton in contempt of Congress if he continues to withhold the requested information.

The Export Administration Act does not bar U.S. companies from complying with the Arab League boycott.

There are sanctions only for companies that violate the reporting requirement, with a \$1,000 fine as the maximum penalty.

The Commerce Department has little way to get information about who has not filed the reports and only five companies have been fined under the act.

4 Added to List

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (AP).—Three major U.S. companies and the Romanian airline Tarom were added to the Arab blacklist today



Rogers Morton, U.S. Commerce Secretary.

for dealing with Israel, the boycott's commissioner-general, Mohammed Mahgoub, said. Mr. Mahgoub said the companies added to the list are North American Rockwell Corp. and all its branches, Berkeley Photo Corp. and General Telephone and Electronics Corp.

Suspected Guerrilla Posts

Israeli Planes Bomb Camps in Lebanon

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28.—Israeli planes attacked suspected Arab guerrilla targets today in Lebanon, the military command announced.

The afternoon raid was made as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was holding peace talks with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem on an Egyptian-Israeli accord over Sinai.

A brief military communiqué said that the jets hit Arab "terrorist targets" north of Tyre, about 15 miles north of the Israeli border on the Mediterranean coast.

The raid lasted a few minutes and all the planes returned safely, the announcement said. The targets were not specified.

In Beirut, a Palestinian spokesman said that most of the rockets fired by the planes fell wide of the camps and landed in nearby fruit orchards.

He said that four planes took part in the raid, the third on Palestinian targets in Lebanon this month.

Witnesses in Sidon said that one target was the Borgholh refugee camp—the second air attack on that small Palestinian enclave in three weeks. The witnesses said several houses were destroyed.

No incidents have been reported on the Lebanese border since Aug. 20 when Israeli troops killed three guerrillas who had slipped through the security fence.

Increased guerrilla activity on the border to coincide with Mr. Kissinger's peace efforts.

Lebanese Fighting

BEIRUT, Aug. 28 (AP).—One person was killed and 14 wounded early today as residents of two north Lebanese towns fought with hand grenades and machine guns, police said.

Sadat Set To Initial Agreement On Sinai

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat said today in Alexandria, Egypt, that he had "no hesitation" about giving his approval for Egypt to initial the Sinai agreement with Israel now in its final stages of negotiation. Initiating of the accord could occur as early as Sunday or Monday.

But reporters flying back to Israel aboard Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Air Force jet later in the evening were told that problems still existed between Egypt and Israel on the language of the final text. The reporters were advised that Mr. Sadat probably did not intend to mean that the negotiations were completed, but rather that Egypt was satisfied with the text as it stands now and that any problems still remaining were, in Mr. Sadat's opinion, caused by Israel.

A high Israeli official at Ben Gurion Airport to meet Mr. Kissinger said that the Egyptians were trying to pressure Israel into dropping its insistence on the language making specific the Egyptian political concessions that have been promised in return for the Israeli territorial concessions.

Mr. Sadat's comment was made at an impromptu news conference at his summer seaside home in Alexandria with Mr. Kissinger sitting next to him, just before Egyptian and U.S. officials got down to negotiations. Asked if he saw anything from the Egyptian side that might hold up the agreement, he replied, "No, I don't see anything at all."

No Hesitation At All

Asked if he had any hesitation about initiating the agreement, he said, "From our part, there's no hesitation at all."

Previously, Mr. Sadat had been extremely cautious about the prospects for completing the negotiations and had avoided such optimistic statements. But his comments might have been an attempt to counter almost daily assertions in the Israeli press and in the statements of Israeli officials that the accord was all but signed.

Mr. Kissinger had gone to the Egyptian port city early this evening after a full day of drafting discussions with Israeli officials in Jerusalem. With the pace of negotiations accelerated so that all details could be finished by the end of the week, Mr. Kissinger decided to return to Israel late tonight after two hours of talks with Mr. Sadat and his top aides.

The agreement, the subject of many months of negotiations, will lead to an Israeli withdrawal from the key Sinai passes of Mitla and Gidi, except for footholds at their eastern ends.

The Israelis also will return to Egypt the Abu Rudeis oil fields seized with all of Sinai in the 1967 war. The Egyptians will make some political concessions to Israel aimed at reducing the chances of another war, and the United States will compensate Israel with more than \$2 billion in aid, repayment for the oil lost at Abu Rudeis, and closer political coordination.

U.S. Role

As part of the increased U.S. involvement in the Middle East, the United States has agreed to having about 150 Americans assigned to the United Nations zone in the passes vacated by Israel to run early-warning sensors.

Reporters on Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane during the flight to Egypt were told that the Ford (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Military Leaders Meet All Night

Gonçalves Ouster Reported Near

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Portugal's military leaders, working almost without sleep, were reported to be close today to ousting Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves and to settling a conflict that is threatening to break up the armed forces and to spread further violence throughout the country.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes, seeking a peaceful formula for removing the Premier, who is contested for his Communist leanings, met throughout the night with Gen. Goncalves, the chiefs of staff and other members of the High Council of the Revolution. After a short break, the meetings resumed and a spokesman at the presidential palace said, "I think we are near a solution."

But a sudden indication that the solution might not suit either the Premier or the Communist party was given just before midnight when Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary-general, summoned newsmen and appealed for an urgent meeting among all the parties to the dispute "to avert violent fratricidal confrontation."

The President was thought to have been spurred to end the long crisis by the boos he received last night from a Communist-dominated crowd in front of the palace. Minutes earlier, the crowd had cheered Premier Goncalves when he called for a united front of "true socialists" to meet a "fascist" offensive against his government. The President, on the contrary, called for conciliation among all the warring political factions and held back any words of support for the Premier.

ment was gaining strength as a consequence of the continuance in office of a "minority and unpopular" government in Lisbon.

Strong anti-Communist sentiment in the Azores was threatening to unleash a separatist move there as well. The northern two thirds of Portugal has also been swept by anti-Communist feeling.

Most of the speculation about the Premier's replacement centered on the navy chief of staff, Commodore Jose Pinheiro Azevedo, a 58-year-old officer who has served occasionally as interim president when Gen. Costa Gomes has been out of the country.

High Socialist sources said the commodore would be accept-

able to the party, which has led the fight against Gen. Goncalves on the political front and now hopes to return to active participation in government after quitting a party coalition last month.

A compromise formula reportedly involving the designation of Gen. Goncalves as chief of staff of the armed forces and the temporary maintenance of the present minority government until a new broadly based Cabinet can be worked out was reported to be meeting resistance from both the military and political opposition.

A maneuver that consisted of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Warns of Natural-Gas Shortage

Ford Pushes Decontrol of Energy Prices

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—President Ford warned 16 governors today that in this coming winter their states face natural gas shortages 30 per cent greater than those of last winter. "At the same time," the Federal Power Commission said that it will remove price controls from some gas purchases to ease the shortages for high-priority industries.

Mr. Ford and Frank Zarb, federal energy administrator, said at a White House meeting that the 30-per-cent shortage prediction was based on a preliminary report issued by the Federal Energy Administration.

One of the governors, Christopher Bond, a Missouri Republican, said afterward that the state executives were "almost unanimous" in telling the President that they favored legislation to lift natural-gas regulations for 180 days to increase gas supplies.

Several governors reported that the President urged that they support legislation permitting emergency interstate sales of gas without price ceiling. But one governor called the administration's plan a consumer "ripoff."

Mr. Ford had invited the governors whose states face gas shortages this winter to come to

the White House to hear an explanation of his proposal to free the energy industry—oil, gas and coal interests—from federal controls. The administration and the energy industry claim that the controls discourage explorations for new energy sources by keeping prices down.

In advance of the meeting, one of the 16 governors, Democrat Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania, said in a statement that the proposed decontrol would produce what amounts to a hidden tax of \$440 a year for each family in the United States.

The Federal Power Commission,

in announcing partial decontrol of natural-gas prices today, called it an interim measure "to deal with the shortages as best we can" in the absence of congressional action. The new policy would apply for the next two winters.

FPC member William Springer dissented from the five-man commission's decision, calling it an attempt to degenerate the price of natural gas at the production point without authorization from Congress.

Under the new procedures, the FPC said, vital industries totally dependent on natural gas for power may buy gas supplies directly from producers at unregulated prices. This almost certainly would mean sharply increased fuel costs for those industries but the alternative, officials warned, might be shortages that would shut down some industries.

The administration has been pressing the Democratic-controlled Congress to end the FPC's regulation of prices for supplies from new natural-gas sources but to maintain price regulation on older sources.

But many members of Congress think that the administration plan would drive up fuel costs to homes and industries still further, and they oppose the proposal.

Dow Gains 22 In N.Y. Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—A strong rally pushed prices broadly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today, the Dow Jones industrial average gaining 22.45 points to close at 829.47. However, trading was relatively light and brokers had no specific explanation for the sharp gain. Story Page 7.

Better Spacemen Than Farmers

Why Russians Go On Buying Huge Amounts of U.S. Grain

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Last month, as Soviet cosmonauts prepared to blast off for the celebrated "handshake in space" with their U.S. counterparts, Russian officials were discreetly arranging another huge purchase of grain from the United States. The irony of those two items arrayed simultaneously across U.S. front pages was unmistakable: the Soviet Union is a superpower capable of the technological feats necessary to lift man into the stratosphere but still unable to meet its own food needs.

Despite great yearly expenditures of money and labor to upgrade agricultural output, Moscow time and again falls short of reaching goals for that most basic of food supplies—grain. It happened in 1972 and to a far lesser extent last year. This year, after a promising start, has proved to be another failure.

Unlike the great famines that blighted the Russian past, present crops give Russians all the bread they need.

Indeed, the shortages of today result in large part from a determined Kremlin effort to enable Russians to eat less bread, potatoes and other starchy foods and more nutritious meats and dairy products. The Soviet leadership is committed in word and deed to raising the standard of living and that, naturally, means improving the national diet.

Recent U.S. figures show that Russians still eat only about a third as much meat as Americans and consume about twice the amount of grain products and potatoes.

Where Moscow has run into trouble is that it cannot produce enough feed for the huge and expanding livestock herds the country is now raising while at the same time filling the vast grain needs of a growing population. The only alternative to buying abroad is to cut back on either meat or bread.

And that, in the view of Russian specialists, is unacceptable.

A Sensitive Year

This, they say, is a particularly sensitive year politically for the Soviet leadership because it winds up the current five-year plan. At next February's Communist party conference, party head Leonid Brezhnev and his comrades want—and need—to be able to cite the great strides made in the recent past on behalf of the people.

A drop in meat supplies—even if officially concealed—would be an embarrassment in a society where such matters are closely watched by shoppers.

The projected size of this year's harvest is a highly held Kremlin secret. But U.S. experts here and Russian economists think it unlikely that the results will be as good as the disastrous crop recently forecast by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

CIA data circulating in Washington reportedly places the total at 165 million metric tons—50 million tons below the Kremlin's original estimates and even below the exceedingly poor record of 1972. That year the Russians made enormous, still controversial grain purchases from the United States and other countries that set off a worldwide surge in prices.

Regardless of how large the crop finally turns out to be, the question remains why the Soviet Union is so consistently unable to fulfill its stated objectives in this crucial area.

The answer is a combination, principally of two factors: geography and inefficiency.

Soviet agriculture is permanently hampered by the extreme variability of the country's climate, which makes planning from year to year difficult. The growing season is short and even a relatively brief drought can cause problems.

Low productivity is the other great difficulty. Soviet investment in agriculture during the last decade has been about four times as large a year as in the United States. There have been important strides in mechanization, fertilization and wage benefits.

Nevertheless, the average Russian worker still puts out only slightly more than a tenth of what a U.S. farmhand produces, according to U.S. figures.

"Agriculture," a U.S. analyst said this week, "is the weakest part of the Soviet economy. Turning that fact around is an immense proposition."

The prospect is that Moscow will be a buyer on the world grain market for a very long time.



Spanish soldiers, left and right, stand watch outside military camp near Burgos, where the trial of two men accused of killing a policeman was being conducted.

Trial of 2 in Killing of Policeman Begins

Strikes Erupt in Spain's Basque Provinces

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Widespread strikes hit Spain's Basque country today to protest the trial here of two alleged Basque nationalist guerrillas accused of killing a policeman last year.

The strikes erupted in defiance of a strict new decree issued by Generalissimo Francisco Franco under which even expressing sympathy for urban guerrillas is

punishable by heavy fines. It also prescribes the death penalty for killing a policeman.

At the trial—in which the military court was expected to give its verdict soon—the prosecutor reiterated his demand for the death penalty for José Antonio Garmendia Artola, 23, and Angel Oteagui Echeverría, 33.

Mr. Garmendia is accused of shooting Civil Guard Gregorio

Posadas Zurron and Mr. Oteagui of sheltering Mr. Garmendia before the killing.

Shot in Head

Mr. Garmendia's lawyer said his client had nothing to do with the shooting. He cited a medical report to back his argument that Mr. Garmendia was mentally unfit to stand trial as a result of being shot in the head when he was arrested a year ago today.

Mr. Garmendia sat quietly in the tiny courtroom with wide-open eyes and a glazed look, wearing denim jeans and a green wool sweatshirt.

Four persons who saw the shooting said Mr. Garmendia was not one of the gunmen.

Mr. Oteagui, a mechanic, admitted being a member of the Basque nationalist organization ETA, but added: "I was in the propaganda section and never handled a gun."

He said he was asked to watch the movements of the policeman who was shot and to provide lodging for two ETA men four days before the shooting. Mr. Garmendia was not one of them, he said.

Protest Strikes

Farther north in the Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya, labor sources said, at least 65 firms were paralyzed by strikes today. They said police fired in the air to disperse demonstrators in two towns last night.

The sources said at least 20,000 workers went on strike in Guipuzcoa in response to a call by Basque nationalist leaders, and about 6,000 in Vizcaya.

About 3,000 demonstrators marched through the center of the coastal resort of Zarautz, where all shops were shut, and nearly 300 political prisoners in eight jails were reported on hunger strikes.

Military Discusses Gonçalves; Premier's Ouster Seen Near

(Continued from Page 1)

united the Communists with several far-left rivals in a common front behind Gen. Gonçalves was collapsing today, further weakening the Premier's position.

Several of the far-left groups objected to the way last night's demonstration had been taken over by the Communists.

The latter appeared to be keeping their options open and the possibility they would eventually join with the Socialists in a new Cabinet was not discounted.

The President conferred lengthily with Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader, yesterday in what was thought to be an effort to end the present political warfare.

No 'Bourgeois Democracy'

PARIS, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Premier Gonçalves said in an interview published here today that "There is no room for a bourgeois democracy in Portugal."

Gen. Gonçalves told the French

newspaper Le Monde that the Portuguese revolution was "threatened by reactionary forces which find support in the army and in the leadership of certain left-wing parties."

He said: "After 50 years of capitalism, any attempt to establish a Western democratic system in the country would inevitably lead the bourgeoisie to use greater repression against the workers."

Gen. Gonçalves accused the Portuguese Socialist party leadership of failing to pave the way for liberal tendencies to emerge. "The Socialist party leadership has launched instead an offensive by the country's most reactionary forces," he said.

Angolan Party Tries, Executes 6 of Its Members

LOANDA, Angola, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Six members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola have been executed here after being found guilty of murdering 11 persons, the movement said in a communiqué published here today.

The MPLA in control of Luanda and all major coastal cities and parts south of the capital is one of three Angolan guerrilla movements fighting for supremacy in advance of the colony's scheduled independence from Portugal on Nov. 11.

The communiqué said the six members of the MPLA's paramilitary force, stood trial here yesterday before a popular tribunal of the MPLA's Central Committee and general staff and fellow militiamen.

The communiqué said the trial was public and a large number of citizens attended. The accused were found guilty of murdering four women, four men and three children last Saturday.

After being found guilty and sentenced to death at 11 a.m., the six were executed by a firing squad two hours later, the communiqué said.

She Says Crisis Is Over

Mrs. Peron Forced to Accept Gen. Videla as Chief of Army

BUEENOS AIRES, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Gen. Jorge Videla, leader of a group of senior officers who forced army commander Alberto Numa Laplane to resign, today took over his job.

President Isabel Peron was forced to accept Gen. Videla, 50, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as the army commander after talks last night. Her original choice for the post, Gen. Alberto Caceres, turned it down.

A government source said Gen. Carlos Della Lleroca, the first in the military line of succession, had asked to retire from active duty, clearing the way for Gen. Videla's appointment.

The decision followed two days of tension marked by troop movements, an army alert and leftist guerrilla bombings, as the five senior officers led by Gen. Videla demanded Gen. Numa Laplane's resignation.

Mrs. Peron rejected his resignation on Tuesday but Gen. Laplane—the only senior officer who seemed to have some leanings toward the Peronist party—finally convinced her that he no longer had authority in the army.

Says Crisis Is Ended

Mrs. Peron said in a statement that she considered that Gen. Videla's appointment ended the military crisis. But political observers believed there was still uncertainty over the position of Col. Vicente Damasco, whose appointment as interior minister while still a serving officer on Aug. 11 set off the army's discontent.

Gen. Videla and the other rebel officers objected on the grounds that Col. Damasco's appointment breached what they called the military's policy of nonintervention in politics.

Col. Damasco resigned his army commission in an attempt to placate the rebels but they continued to demand Gen. Numa Laplane's resignation for sanctioning the appointment. The observers said that the general's removal weakened Col. Damasco's position and he might be forced to resign.

It was the latest in a series of crises in which Mrs. Peron has been forced to back down.

Last month, she was forced to reverse a decision to put a ceiling on wage increases when the Peronist-dominated General Labor Confederation staged a two-day strike.

She faced rebellions in the Senate, where a chairman—first in the line of succession for the presidency—was elected against her wishes, and in the lower house, which ousted its own chairman, Raul Lastiri, her own choice for the succession.

She was forced to get rid of her close aide and top adviser, Jose Lopez Rega, who had become the virtual strongman of Argentina. His dismissal was followed by a purge of his associates in the government.

The President was also faced with rebellion in her own party, where dissidents strongly objected to a list of handpicked candidates at elections for the party leadership last week. About 100 of the 250 delegates at the party congress walked out before the vote.

Air Force Plane Bombed

TUCUMAN, Argentina, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in front of a military plane today.

Sadat Says He is Ready to Sign Sinai Accord With Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

administration would submit a bill to Congress next week—assuming the accord is initiated—authorizing the U.S. presence.

Congress will have a virtual veto on the accord because of the Israeli refusal to sign the agreement formally unless the Americans are permitted in the passes.

Under the mechanical details, which are still incomplete, Israeli and Egyptian officials, military and civilian, will go to Geneva after the initialing to work out the so-called military protocols. After that is done, the two sides are to sign the protocols in Geneva, thus formally putting the agreement into effect.

Mr. Sadat, more loquacious than he has been at any time this week of almost daily meetings with Mr. Kissinger, said that he thought the agreement would have a "very positive" effect on relations with the United States, although he added that the ties were already "the best."

Asked if Egypt now anticipated that it would be able to get military arms from the United States to offset previous reliance on the Soviet Union, Mr. Sadat said he had already told a group of visiting congressmen that he hoped to be able to buy arms from the United States and that this still was his hope.

He said that he had heard nothing from Moscow about the current negotiations.

The Israelis today were very optimistic that the accord was in sight on Sunday or Monday, but no high official made a statement comparable to that of Mr. Sadat.

The agreement, Israelis said, will include the public text and accompanying map and annex, and unpublished U.S. memoranda to Israel citing Egyptian assurances and U.S. commitments to Israel.

Most of the "secret" aspects already have been disclosed in the Israeli and U.S. press, much

front of a taxiing Argentine Air Force transport plane today, setting it ablaze with 114 troops aboard, military sources said.

The sources estimated that four or five men had been killed.

The bomb erupted 60 yards ahead of the big U.S.-built Hercules C-130 as it gathered speed for take-off. The pilot slammed on the brakes but the four-engined plane was enveloped in flames, the sources said.

They said the bomb, placed in a drain on the runway, shattered the runway as the Hercules approached with its cargo of troops fresh from fighting leftist guerrillas in the mountains around this northwestern city.

Military authorities immediately threw a cordon around the airport, which stands on the edge of Tucuman City.

Lingering Space Signals Give Idea of Universe's Creation

GUILDFORD, England, Aug. 28 (AP).—Astronomers have picked up microwave signals that date back to the "big bang" in space that created the universe an estimated 10 billion years ago, Sir Bernard Lovell said last night.

Sir Bernard, director of the Jodrell Bank radio telescope station, said that the signals lingering from the past gave scientists an idea of what creation was like.

In an address at the 137th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the astronomer said that the signals were first picked up accidentally on equipment testing space communications several years ago and later were monitored by equipment aboard a rocket shot above the atmosphere.

The signals, he said, were radiated when the material that became the universe was concentrated in a single primeval fireball, ready to explode into pieces that would become stars and galaxies.

An Important Instant

"Apparently we observe today a radiation which is a relic of the high-temperature phase of the universe," Sir Bernard commented, "perhaps within a second or so of the beginning of the expansion."

He added that creation depended on the forces of attraction between two protons, positively charged subatomic particles whose nature was determined a millionth of a second after the big bang occurred in temperatures that reached 10 trillion degrees.

One second after the cataclysmic explosion, the "critical period" occurred when the levels of hydrogen and helium were determined in the universe and the shape of space and time as we know it was formed.

If the forces of attraction between protons had been minutely stronger, Sir Bernard said, "then all the hydrogen in the primeval condensate would have turned into helium in the early stages of expansion."

"No galaxies, no stars, no life would have emerged," he said. "It would be a universe forever unknowable by living creatures."

The astronomer urged scientists and technologists to re-examine their responsibilities to society amid the drive to unlock the secrets of the universe.

Hidden Dangers

He said that there may be hidden dangers in man's search for life on other planets and in space exploration.

Sir Bernard said that the extensive military involvement in space programs either could lead to the greatest human disaster since the 1958 Shenzu earthquake in which 1 million persons perished in seconds or could make profound intellectual advances in the development of civilization.

"The simple belief in automatic material progress by means of scientific discovery and application is a tragic myth of our age," the astronomer warned.

He said that the committee is keenly interested in listening to what the country's citizens as well as its leaders have to say.

Last year, under the chairmanship of former Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the committee held three months of hearings on the subject of détente.

Those hearings failed to generate the attention some senators had hoped for, perhaps partly because they coincided with the period of former President Richard Nixon's resignation and the advent of the Ford administration.

A committee aide said the forthcoming hearings will be much broader in scope and have a wider spectrum of witnesses. He said that it will be the committee's first in-depth study since 1959 of foreign policy.

The first of the hearings will be held Sept. 10 and will deal with public perceptions of foreign policy. Leading public opinion researchers will be among the witnesses.

A second hearing, on Oct. 8, will look at U.S. values and goals in the world, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger as the witnesses.

The role of resources in foreign policy will be examined at a third hearing, tentatively set for Oct. 22. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts and Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton are to testify.

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Jail Pains Uncover Inner Secret

DELHI, N.Y., Aug. 28 (AP).—Mary Laur's stay in the Delaware County Jail was ended when she complained of abdominal pains.

The 26-year-old Stanford, N.Y., woman was taken to nearby community hospital where doctors examined her and admitted her to the maternity ward. She was nine months pregnant, doctors told police yesterday.

"At no time did she complain of pregnancy or indicate to anyone that she was pregnant," Police Chief Thomas Tyrrell said.

Officers said that the woman had been arrested Tuesday night on charges stemming from the cashing of a bad check.

Geneva Meeting On Disarmament Ends Until 1976

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The 30-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference concluded its summer session today with the 687th plenary meeting since talks first began in 1962.

The conference, shunned by China and France among the world's nuclear powers, agreed to meet again early next year with a specific date to be fixed later by the U.S. and Soviet co-chairmen.

The main event during the summer session was the presentation by the two major powers of parallel draft treaties to ban environmental warfare. The drafts will be discussed in detail as soon as the conference resumes next year.

Joseph Martin Jr., the chief U.S. delegate, said that the draft treaty "represents an important step toward effectively precluding the dangers of the potential use of such techniques as methods of warfare."

Although still hypothetical, environmental warfare methods could include the triggering of earthquakes and tidal waves and modifying the climate by upsetting the ozone layer of the atmosphere, which would disturb ultra-violet radiation.

Riots Erupt In Corsica

(Continued from Page 1)

support of about 8,000 of the island's 280,000 inhabitants.

The Cabinet decision followed the arrest of 10 other Corsicans suspected of having taken part in the Aleria siege.

Ignoring appeals for calm from leaders of the banned movement, about 300 demonstrators, mainly youths, began pelting riot police with bottles and stones late last night.

Shots Fired

About 1:30 a.m., police charged the demonstrators for the second time and shots were fired by the rioters.

It was three-quarters of an hour before police received permission to shoot back, by which time three policemen were seriously injured. The policeman who was shot was hit in the face by a shotgun blast, police said.

Police reinforcements poured into Bastia this morning and the center of the town was sealed off in the hunt for the gunmen.

Officials said six persons were arrested and a large quantity of arms seized.

There was no official word on the number of rioters hurt but at least one was reported badly injured.

U.K. Envoy to Israel

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Anthony Elliott, ambassador in Tel Aviv, will be Britain's new ambassador to Israel, the Foreign Office announced today. He will succeed Sir Bernard Ledwidge, who is retiring.

Small Ships

The situation at the Rocha shipyard is, in fact, not bad. But then, it enters to small ships, up to 2,000 tons, and handles many Portuguese vessels.

"Rocha is a healthy enterprise," said Antonio Gavinho, manager of the repairs department. He conceded that the number of ships repaired in the first half of this year had dropped to 297 from 387 in the first half of last year, but he stressed that the total tonnage had increased.

Mr. Gavinho, 62, the foreman, who has worked 20 years at Rocha, says there were discipline problems at the yards in the months just after the revolution of April 25, 1974, but now things are back to normal.

It is different at Lisnave's main shipyard at Margueira, across the river, which is said to be the world's largest drydock.

There are 3,000 workers at Margueira, most of them young and imbued with the revolution, according to Mr. Gavinho.

"If the chief calls them down, they call him a fascist," the foreman said, adding: "They're

united the Communists with several far-left rivals in a common front behind Gen. Gonçalves was collapsing today, further weakening the Premier's position.

Several of the far-left groups objected to the way last night's demonstration had been taken over by the Communists.

The latter appeared to be keeping their options open and the possibility they would eventually join with the Socialists in a new Cabinet was not discounted.

The President conferred lengthily with Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader, yesterday in what was thought to be an effort to end the present political warfare.

Angolan Party Tries, Executes 6 of Its Members

LOANDA, Angola, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Six members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola have been executed here after being found guilty of murdering 11 persons, the movement said in a communiqué published here today.

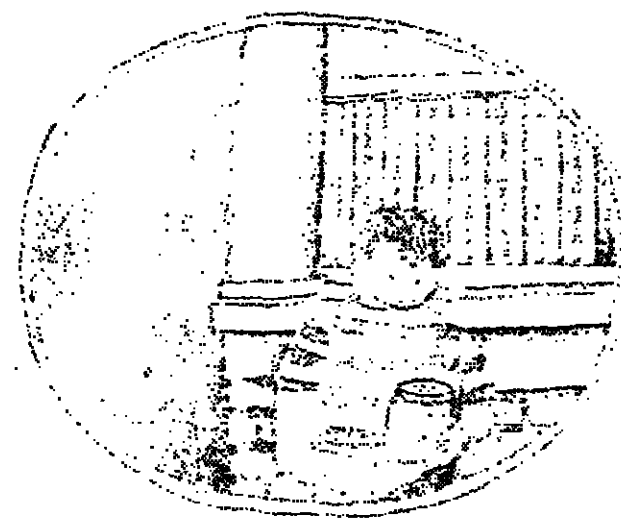
The MPLA in control of Luanda and all major coastal cities and parts south of the capital is one of three Angolan guerrilla movements fighting for supremacy in advance of the colony's scheduled independence from Portugal on Nov. 11.

The communiqué said the six members of the MPLA's paramilitary force, stood trial here yesterday before a popular tribunal of the MPLA's Central Committee and general staff and fellow militiamen.

The communiqué said the trial was public and a large number of citizens attended. The accused were found guilty of murdering four women, four men and three children last Saturday.

After being found guilty and sentenced to death at 11 a.m., the six were executed by a firing squad two hours later, the communiqué said.

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Los Angeles Edged Out in Selection of 1976 Site

Democrats Pick New York City for Convention

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The Democratic party chose New York over Los Angeles yesterday as the home of its convention next year.

A 20-member site-selection committee voted 11 to 9 in New York's favor before shifting

quickly to a two-thirds majority and finally to a unanimous choice.

Mayor Abraham Beame of New York said yesterday that the vote "reaffirms the city's role as the center stage in the American drama. It also comes as a timely gesture of confidence in our common effort to strengthen this

city at a time of national crisis."

But it was a narrow victory. Robert Strauss, the Democratic party chairman, had been thought to favor New York but he did not openly commit his influence yesterday.

"You cannot make a mistake," Mr. Strauss told the committee, endorsing both cities. New York

was granted an advantage for its copious, well-situated hotel facilities. Los Angeles, on the other hand, had an advantage in its roomy new convention center.

And so in the final debate turned on negative questions of risk and inconvenience. New York was faulted for its relatively high prices, its congestion, the uncertainty of municipal finances and the danger of civil strife—especially between the city and its workers.

Los Angeles was criticized for its physical sprawl, its remoteness for the majority of convention delegates and for the unpredictability of government leaders in California—from Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. to Los Angeles Police Chief Ed Davis.

Two apparently crucial considerations were the promises by New York labor leaders that there would be no strikes or "job actions" during convention week and the continuing resentment and unease among committee members about what they considered Gov. Brown's flippant attitude toward the convention.

When the site-selection group visited Los Angeles a month ago, Gov. Brown secured their interest in "freebies" and luxury hotel rooms at a time when voters, he said, are more concerned about jobs and inflation. Convention delegates could just as well sleep in "church basements," Gov. Brown said.

A Commentary

"It's a helluva commentary on our society," mused Edward Bennett Williams, a trial lawyer and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, on the selection process. "A town that's trying to win a convention gets its cops to make sure they won't start any riots. Its firemen to promise they won't start any fires and its garbage men to promise they won't leave garbage in the streets. And it's regarded as a plus!"

The convention—the first in New York since the Democrats nominated John Davis in the old Madison Square Garden in 1924—will open at the new Garden over Pennsylvania Station on July 11.

Miami Beach Considered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Miami Beach, the site of the last two Republican presidential conventions, is again emerging as a strong possibility for next year, sources in the Republican party have said.

Most speculation on the Republican site has centered on Cleveland, which has made a major bid for the convention and on Kansas City, which is reportedly President Ford's choice.

But Republican sources said there is still concern about the number of hotel rooms in both those cities and that several persons who have been involved in planning past conventions are urging that Miami Beach be the site.

The sources said that if the choice—scheduled to be made this fall—is Miami Beach, the convention would probably run from Aug. 23-26 of next year.

Viking Boosted Toward Earlier Mars Rendezvous

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The Viking spacecraft launched toward Mars a week ago was speeded up in space yesterday to put it in orbit around the planet on June 19 of next year.

The spacecraft's engine was fired for 12 seconds yesterday on command from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., which is controlling the 10-month flight of the four-ton Viking. The increase in velocity means that Viking will get to Mars a day earlier than scheduled.

The earlier arrival does not mean that the Viking landers on Mars on July 4, the U.S. bicentennial anniversary, because scientists said they still need 13 days to study photographs of the landing site to make sure it is safe and the weather is good enough. But it does give scientists that much more time to decide whether a landing can be made during that first week of July, which means a July 4 landing is still possible.

Some undertakers in the \$2-billion-a-year industry apparently have inflicted "substantial economic and emotional injuries on large numbers of consumers," the commission said.

The proposed rules would require disclosure of funeral prices and ban "various exploitative, unfair and deceptive practices," the commission said.

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KENT STATE TRIAL—Dean Kahler, paralyzed below the waist after the 1970 Kent State shootings, and a friend, go to court in Cleveland. A jury said state officials and National Guard men were not liable for the shootings.

In a 10-2 Decision

Kent State Jury Exonerates All Defendants in '70 Shooting

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A federal jury yesterday exonerated Gov. James Rhodes, the former president of Kent State University and 27 Ohio National Guard men of any responsibility in the shootings at the university in 1970.

By a vote of 10 to 2, the six-man, six-woman jury found no grounds to hold the guardsmen, Gov. Rhodes and the former Kent State president, Robert White, personally and financially liable for the shootings.

Four students were killed and nine wounded on May 4, 1970, when guardsmen fired into a crowd of students protesting the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.

The wounded students and the parents of the four who were killed sued the defendants for \$46 million in damages in 13 separate cases. The trial lasted 15 weeks.

The jurors announced that they had reached a verdict after more than 33 hours of deliberations that began last Friday.

Reading Verdicts

The court clerk read the verdicts, beginning with the case involving Arthur Krause, whose daughter, Allison, was among the four killed.

"We, the jury, find in favor of all the defendants and against the plaintiff," the clerk read.

There were means and tears at the plaintiff's table as verdicts for the remaining 12 plaintiffs came down the same way.

When the verdict was read for Dean Kahler, a Kent State

student who was paralyzed from the waist down as a result of the shootings, Mr. Krause exclaimed, "My God!"

Thomas Grace, a former student who was shot in the foot, yelled, "Murderers!" as the clerk continued to read the verdicts.

Crying Jurors

During the reading of the verdicts, three of the six women jurors cried. Two of them—one an accountant, the other a housewife—had voted in favor of the plaintiffs.

Judge Don Young, who presided over the civil damage suit in District Court, praised the jury for its work.

"Never has a jury been given a task so hard as the task given to you," he said. "You have done the task no other body in government could. You have been asked to plumb the depths of our civil government and by your verdicts you have plumbed these depths."

"You are owed the gratitude of everyone in the courtroom, as well as all the people of this free land," he said.

A 'Sad Day'

Joseph Kerner, chief counsel for the plaintiffs, asked the judge to set aside the verdict.

"This is a sad day in American justice," he said. His clients applauded. Mr. Kerner accused the judge of numerous trial errors and of suppressing evidence.

Judge Young told Mr. Kerner to submit a written argument and said that he would rule on it.

A defense lawyer, Burt Fulton, praised the guardsmen as "very fine American young men... The jury believed their stories," he said.

During the trial, lawyers for the victims argued that the shootings were willful and indiscriminate and violated the students' civil rights to gather on the campus and protest the Vietnam war.

Defense lawyers argued that the guardsmen were called out by the civil authorities to protect life and property and were justified in the shooting because students were charging their ranks and putting the men in fear of their lives.

Their statement followed the release this week of a warning to doctors by the Food and Drug Administration that women who take birth-control pills run a higher risk of heart attack and that the danger is greater to women over 40.

It has long been established that pill users have an increased risk of stroke, blood clots lodging in the lung and inflammation of the veins. A link to heart attacks had not been established.

Planned Parenthood, a voluntary health organization long involved in birth-control work, and the association of obstetricians and gynecologists agreed on a statement that said in part:

"These two reports are at variance with prior studies that failed to substantiate a cause-and-effect relationship between the use of oral contraceptives and this type of heart attack. Therefore, more extensive long-term research is necessary to resolve this issue."

Report Cites Rising Costs

Number of Americans Going Abroad to Study Dips Sharply

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The number of Americans studying or teaching abroad is declining rapidly as rising costs compete with scarce tuition dollars, student priorities change and foreign countries often appear less friendly than before.

A survey by the Academy for Educational Development has found that the number of students who participate in formal educational programs overseas plunged by 43 per cent between the 1971-72 and 1973-74 school years, the latter being the last period for which complete information is available.

The number of international study programs has correspondingly declined, according to the report.

At the same time, other reports note that the number of foreign students coming to the United States for study and training continues to increase rapidly. Much of the increase is from Middle Eastern countries and Venezuela, where governments are eager to convert their dollars earned from oil exports into technical and managerial skills.

The survey reported that 33,500 U.S. students traveled abroad for study or research in 1974 programs during the 1973-74 academic year compared with 50,540 participants in 3,825 programs during the 1971-72 year. This represents a drop of just over a third in the number of students going abroad to study and a decline of nearly 13 per cent in the programs.

Full Year's Work

The greatest loss was in the number of students going abroad for a full year's academic work, which showed a 43-per-cent decline during the two-year period. Summer study overseas dropped 15.5 per cent.

Leonard Jaquinata, the report's principal author, said the increase in tuition costs was the chief reason for the sharp declines.

His figures showed that the average tuition cost for an academic year had risen from \$1,837 in 1971-72 to \$2,370 in 1973-74. Of this

figure, he said, the student provided on average about two-thirds of the money himself, with government programs and foundation aid accounting for the remainder.

In higher education, there's a rule of thumb that a student's tuition bill really covers only a third of the cost," Mr. Jaquinata said, "and here the student's money has to carry two-thirds of the burden. With the decline in the United States and world economy, and exchange rates where the dollar seems to stack up worse and worse, it's just getting too hard for them to carry that burden."

But high costs do not appear to be the only problem.

Some of the discouragements met abroad by students are political. For example, tensions last spring between New Delhi and Washington had a chilling effect on U.S. scholars in India.

As to foundations, "When you talk to foundations about foreign studies, they say, 'Well, we've got domestic problems and priorities,' and that's high on their consciousness," Mr. Jaquinata said.

As for the students themselves, faced with a tight job market and extraordinary competition for graduate and professional school admissions, they are concentrating in the United States on developing job skills and good grades.

Corsican Held in N.Y.C.

On Drug-Ring Charge

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A 35-year-old Corsican, brought here from Senegal, was held in a \$2.5 million bail on charges of masterminding a ring that smuggled more than 340 pounds of cocaine and heroin into the United States.

The suspect, Dominique Orsini, was arraigned Monday on an indictment naming him and 28 others as members of a ring that smuggled drugs from France and cocaine from South America between January, 1968, and January, 1971.

FBI Said to Detect Evidence Of Hoffa in Mob Figure's Car

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Dogs trained for investigating kidnappings have reportedly led federal investigators to believe that James Hoffa had been in a car that was borrowed by his foster son, Charles O'Brien, on the day of his disappearance.

The Detroit Free Press said yesterday that, according to officials close to the investigation, the dogs had given positive indication that the former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, missing since July 30, had been in both the back seat and trunk of the car.

The paper said that the investigators believe the findings will be important in the forthcoming grand jury investigation, in which 70 witnesses are expected to appear.

Mr. O'Brien, who is scheduled to testify for a full day next Wednesday, has said in previous interviews that he was borrowed by the car, a 1975 Mercury, from Joseph Giacalone, the son of Anthony Giacalone, who has been identified by federal officials as a top Mafia figure in Detroit.

When told of the tests involving the dogs, James Burdick, the attorney for Mr. O'Brien, said in an interview, "If that's the case, why haven't they arrested Mr. O'Brien?"

"That's really stretching it," he added. "They do that [the test] in the movies. This isn't a movie. How reliable can dogs be? What indication is there that Hoffa was in the car that day?"

Mr. Burdick said that Anthony Giacalone and Hoffa "have long been intimate." The Associated Press reported, "Any connection between the Giacalone car and Mr. Hoffa would not be untoward," Mr. Burdick said. "The Justice Department doesn't release significant information."

Mr. O'Brien, according to the Associated Press, said yesterday that the agency could not comment on the report of evidence turned up by the tracking dogs.

"The grand jury is coming up. The FBI has used tracking dogs in other cases," the spokesman said.

[Mr. O'Brien, who is in Florida,

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (AP)—Viola Hoffa, 85, mother of the former Teamsters president, died in a suburban Detroit hospital today. A spokesman said Mrs. Hoffa died of natural causes at Plymouth General Hospital. She was hospitalized a week ago.

Hoffa's Mother Dies

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Espouses States' Rights, Regrets 1960s' Programs

Rockefeller Woos Conservatives in South

By David S. Broder

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Vice-President Rockefeller yesterday finished a two-day visit to two Deep South states, a tour on which he talked of states' rights, balanced budgets and the need to get the "cheats" off the welfare rolls. He won a measured degree of approval from some previously critical Republican officials.

Steadily denying that he was campaigning to overcome Southern and conservative opposition to his appearance on the Republican party's ticket next year, Mr. Rockefeller nonetheless went to lengths to find common ground with such conservatives as Alabama's Democratic Gov. George Wallace and Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.

At a convention of lieutenant governors in Mobile, Ala., where Mr. Wallace introduced him Tuesday night, Mr. Rockefeller said that when they were fellow governors "George and I didn't always agree but we always respected each other and we were the two who stood up for what we believed."

At a luncheon yesterday at the residence of South Carolina Gov. James Edwards, an avowed backer of Ronald Reagan for president, the Vice-President said that he, Gov. Edwards and Sen. Thurmond "share a very deep belief in the rights and state responsibilities."

Favorable Reaction

The conservative talk had some effect. Alabama's Republican National Committeeman Perry Hooper said his attitude toward Mr. Rockefeller had "mellowed" to the point that "I don't view him as a drag on the ticket."

South Carolina's Republican state chairman, Jesse Cooksey, said: "The image I had of Rockefeller is certainly different from what I heard today... He's talking pretty close to my line."

But Mr. Cooksey, echoing views previously expressed by several other Southern state chairmen, said he prefers a

younger running mate for President Ford than the 67-year-old Rockefeller, to give the party a rallying figure for the 1980 campaign.

The main theme of Mr. Rockefeller's speeches was a statement of apology and regret for the growth of government in the 1960s, when he was governor of New York. The expansion of programs in both Albany and Washington, he said, had resulted from "humane" impulses on the part of politicians like himself, but it is to blame for today's "fantastic" deficits in federal, state and local budgets.

He compared those deficits to an Old Testament "visitation" and said the time has come for a "fundamental re-evaluation" aimed at ending the "drift to centralized government and bureaucracy."

In addition to the welfare "cheats," Mr. Rockefeller singled out for criticism the food-stamp program, which he said "adds a million people a month." But he also said that many of the 863 federal categorical aid programs

should be turned into broad grants for the states.

Anti-SST Group Cites Concorde's Fuel Information

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—An environmental group released a document yesterday indicating that the builders of the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner several years ago sought a permit to land the plane at U.S. airports with less than normal fuel reserves.

In releasing a copy of minutes of an October, 1972, interagency meeting on regulatory actions affecting SSTs, the Environmental Defense Fund pointed to a section which read:

"The French and British have asked FAA [Federal Aviation Administration] for an exception to U.S. standard operating procedures to permit the Concorde to arrive at U.S. airports with less than the normal fuel reserves on the basis of the Concorde's speed. FAA is considering whether this would affect safety of operations."

The defense fund said that it obtained the minutes as part of a pending lawsuit.

Poll Shows Ford Beating Reagan By Big Margin

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—President Ford would decisively beat former California Gov. Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination if it were held now, the Harris poll reported.

The poll showed that in a survey held between Aug. 6 and Aug. 10, 683 Republicans and independents said they preferred Mr. Ford to Mr. Reagan by 55 to 34 per cent. Among Republicans, his lead was 69 to 32 per cent. Independent voters favored the President 50 to 35 per cent.

Voters who said they were conservative made up 47 per cent of the Republicans interviewed. They picked Mr. Ford by 54 to 37 per cent. To defeat Mr. Ford, the pollster said, Mr. Reagan would have to win the conservative vote served as chairman of her defense committee.

Miss Little Begins New Role as Focus for Women, Blacks

By Henry Weinstein

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Speaking about her recent murder trial, Joan Little told reporters here the other day, "I had no political awareness at all before this happened. I was just like any average 21-year-old girl. All I wanted to do was go out and party."

These days are over, however, she asserted. "We can wait a little later to party. Now is the time for us to seize our freedom," Miss Little said, referring to the country's black people.

On Aug. 15 in Raleigh, N.C., a jury of six whites and six blacks acquitted Miss Little of the murder of Clarence Allgood, a 62-year-old white farmer. The state had contended that she killed him on Aug. 27 of last year to escape from jail, while Miss Little asserted she stabbed Mr. Allgood with an ice pick used to defend herself from him while he was forcing her to perform a sexual act.

Miss Little said she chose to make her first post-trial public appearance here at the Community Learning Center, a school

run by the Black Panther party, to thank the Panthers for their efforts in her behalf. Larry Little (no relation), who runs the Panthers' free ambulance program in Winston-Salem, N.C., said he was chairman of her defense committee.

"Black Womanhood"

At a rally held in Miss Little's honor here, Mr. Little referred to her as "the symbol of black womanhood."

A lot of labels are being attached to Miss Little. She has become a rallying point for feminists, the Panthers, the NAACP, the Communist party and a score of other groups, some of whose names she does not remember and others whose ideologies she has not had time to absorb.

When asked in an interview if she considered herself a feminist, Miss Little asked a reporter to define the term because she said the word meant different things to different people. The reporter answered by saying a feminist is "someone who feels women as a class of people have been oppressed in particular ways



Joan Little

and need to take positive action to deal with it."

Then, Miss Little responded, "From your description—yes, this was one time when black women

were able to come together and look at me and the consequences of this trial. It would determine if a black woman could stand up for herself. Black women have been used as a floor mat to walk on. But they have just as much pride and just as much dignity as white women."

She said that she learned much from what she endured in the last year and she intends to tell people about it. She is going to Philadelphia next Wednesday to appear on a national television show, she said. And a women's organization has invited her to speak in Chicago, while Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., has invited her to talk in Detroit.

It is not clear how much longer she will be able to move around and deliver speeches. Miss Little is currently free on \$15,000 bond pending appeal of a 7-to-10-year sentence for breaking and entering. A hearing on her appeal of that decision will be heard in Raleigh on Sept. 28.

She expressed confidence at having the conviction reversed, if not immediately in state court, then later in federal court. But

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Transitional Emperor

That Haile Selassie, Lion of Judah, Elect of God, should die, at 83, under obscure circumstances, in house arrest, is one of the great ironies of our times. Yet there was a certain inevitability about the end of this small man with an authentic touch of greatness. He was a transitional emperor in a period when the march of events was inordinately rapid; the events moved faster than he.

His empire was one of the oldest in the world; his lineage went officially almost as far back into time as that of the Japanese descendants of "the august grandchild of the sun goddess." He was born into an anachronistically feudal society that existed in the midst of an even more primitive way of life, and his country was the victim of the last 10th-century-style imperialist war. When Benito Mussolini's venture at last ended in defeat, Haile Selassie—who had warned movingly of the tragic meaning that venture held for the world—became the center of Africa's new nationalism. He knew the times within which Ethiopia lived, he tried to move with them, and succeeded in much. But he became a kind of Danton in a revolution that was creating Robespierres all over the continent.

Doubtless he made mistakes; doubtless his own people, like most Africans today, were not sufficiently impressed by rule as an

act of divine will, or considered he should have done more about the droughts and the Somali separatist movements that have affected the land. His penchant for traditional forms of pageantry appealed less to them than the kinds that Idi Amin and Mobutu have improvised appeal to the peoples of Uganda and Zaire.

But he did rule with dignity, which is more than can be said for many African dictators, and much of what he has done—notably the creation of the Organization of African Unity—will or certainly should outlive him. He did change, quite fundamentally, the old ways of Ethiopia, and his efforts to retain links to the past have a good deal to recommend them in a time when Africa is experimenting with much and, too often, not following through on what is good for the Africans.

He was a strange and gallant figure. When, capped, he addressed the League of Nations in Amharic and told that assembly what its duty was toward invaded Ethiopia, he seemed like some creature of another planet. Yet he told the truth; he, in effect, wrote the epitaph of the first major effort to bring order to the world and his words still haunt the corridors of the UN. He should not be forgotten by a global organization that seems to be dissolving into irrelevances, or by an Africa that is in danger of doing the same.

Venezuela Oil Take-Over

Nationalization of Venezuela's mammoth oil industry may or may not produce the benefits for the country envisioned by its proponents, but the tide of nationalism sweeping Latin America made it inevitable. Given that fact of hemispheric politics, the Caracas government was prudent in fashioning legislation that permits a continuing role, by contrast, for the foreign (mostly U.S.) oil companies operating in Venezuela.

Although Venezuela is one of two functioning democracies in South America, the oil take-over was inescapable because every political party was demanding state control of the gigantic resource that earned the country \$10 billion of income last year. The chief opposition party criticized the government only for not making the measure more sweeping and ruling out any function whatever for the foreign producers.

For their part, the foreign companies, though not satisfied at the government's offer of \$1.16 billion compensation for an investment they reckon at near four times that, have indicated their readiness to

cooperate with the new state oil agency along lines suggested by President Carlos Andres Perez. He has said that Venezuela will need the technology and marketing skills of the foreign firms and has spoken of the possibilities of contractual and even part-ownership arrangements for new exploration.

The willingness of U.S. firms to cooperate with a democratic government in the world's fifth largest oil-producing country represents industrial statesmanship of a high order. It should help repair relations between Washington and Caracas, damaged when Congress penalized Venezuela along with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Foreign Trade Act of 1973.

Although Venezuela made the original proposal to set up OPEC, President Perez's government never joined the Arab boycott of 1973: it was rightly incensed at being punished by a country with which it had enjoyed friendly and profitable relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Moscow and Kissinger

There is something very ambiguous in Mr. Kissinger's latest mission to the Mideast, something likely to make precarious the second arrangement sought in the field, but without any emergency this time, between Israel and Egypt. Since the "step-by-step" approach was devised, Kissinger and Gromyko have met regularly, notably in Vienna and in Geneva last month. The impression prevailed that both men agreed together and that U.S. policy at least had the Kremlin's blessing. This was what was clearly suggested on each of their meetings, even though Moscow sometimes displayed impatience at the sight of too personal a diplomacy. But now, U.S. guarantees to Israel against the contingency of a Soviet intervention are spoken of among the clauses of the new agreement; this is done in a downright cold-war spirit, and such expression as "Pax Americana," "eviction of Moscow," are repeatedly found in many commentaries. This is unlikely to overly please the Soviet Union and it would be very surprising if Mr. Kissinger did not find . . . a few obstacles on his way raised by Soviet diplomacy notably in Syria. But even more disturbing is the very idea that a Russian-American confrontation in the Mideast can be seriously contemplated. In the opinion of some observers this shows a deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations more serious than is generally believed.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Haile Selassie

Had he died 20 years ago, Haile Selassie would have been sincerely mourned the world over as a great national leader, the father of his country. Ethiopia as a modern state was almost entirely his handiwork. Under his leadership and thanks to his personal initiative, it had received many of the benefits which Western penetration brought to Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries: the abolition of the slave trade, technological advances and above all education. Yet

thanks to him it survived as an autonomous African entity with a continuous political history.

When Mussolini seized Ethiopia he acted too late. For Haile Selassie had already established Ethiopia's personality as a member of the family of nations in its own right. Unlike earlier colonial acquisitions, the Italian seizure of Ethiopia was clearly seen for what it was, and never acquired the respectability of a status quo. Haile Selassie resisted it, and five years later, with the aid of British troops, he returned in triumph to his throne. He thus personified the resistance, both of small nations everywhere against Fascist aggression, and—to an emerging generation of African nationalists—of African nations against European colonialism. It was natural that he should act as a kind of godfather to the new African nations which attained independence in the 1950s and '60s, and that his capital should be chosen as the seat of the Organization of African Unity. . . .

—From the Times (London).

Like Richard Nixon . . . he was better at foreign than domestic affairs. The anti-colonialist eventually became little more than the colonial master of his own people . . . he was probably fortunate to have died in his sickbed. In many other countries, his fate might have been that of Snelkh Mujib.

—From the Guardian (London).

Facts crept up on the Emperor after nearly 50 years of autocratic rule. It may be tempting to blame him for not having moved earlier to alleviate the widespread starvation and abject poverty which plagued thousands of his subjects. Perhaps he had lived too long in a set mold to be capable of making, or even perceiving, the changes that were necessary. But it remains to be seen whether the men who brutally deposed him just under a year ago can make a better job of things.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

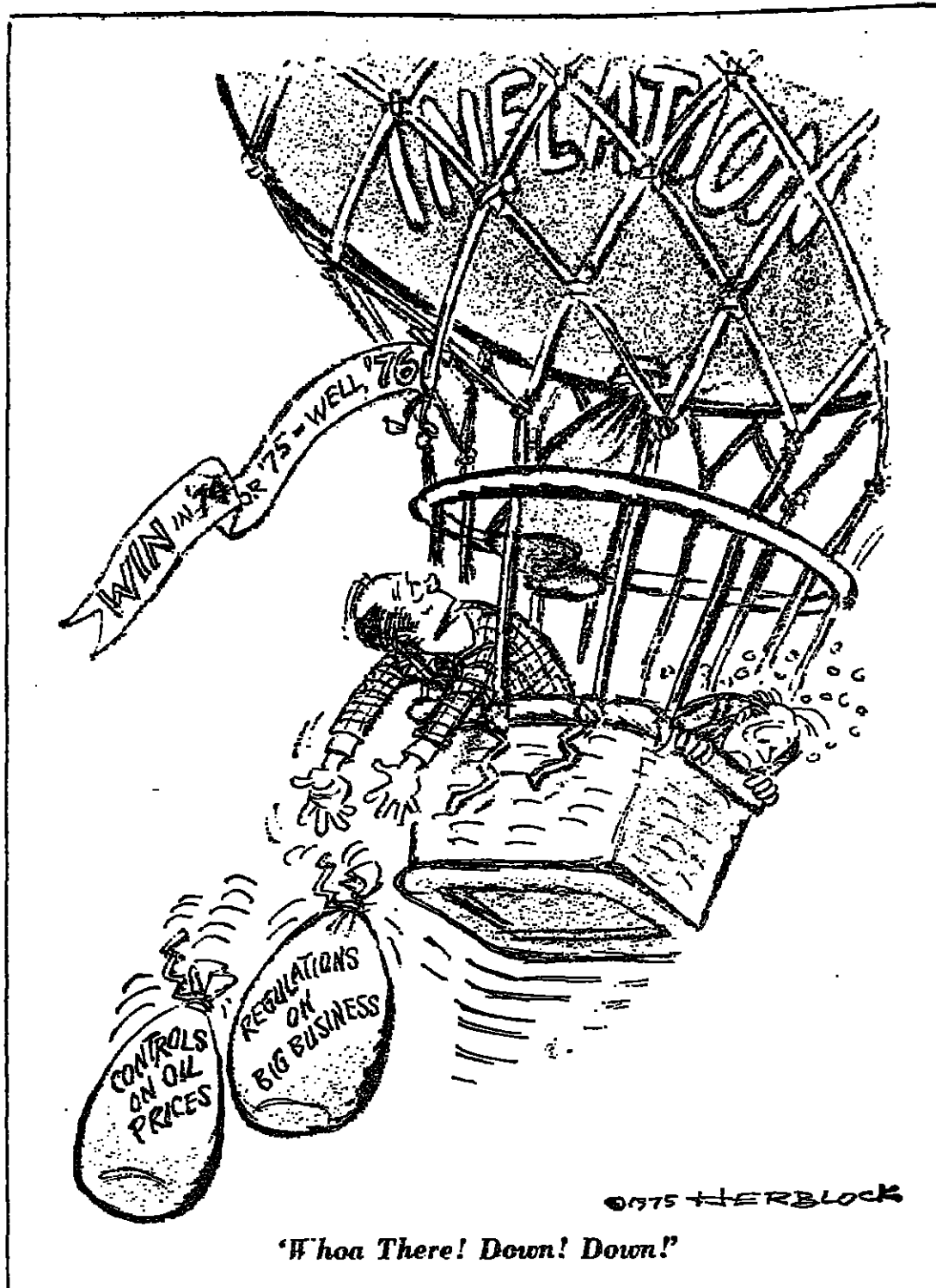
August 29, 1900

NEW YORK—After four days of excessive heat and humidity, a cool wave visited New York today. There were nine deaths and 30 heat prostrations yesterday, with 12 more deaths today all traceable to the effects of the heat. The temperatures recorded were of 41 degrees centigrade (105 Fahrenheit), in the shade. An estimated 10,000 horses have also been killed by the heat.

Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1925

PARIS—Communist rioters received another lesson at the hands of the Paris police last night, and 1,000 tourists had an interesting demonstration of the French police method. Several policemen were injured slightly, but about 100 Communists, "Red" workers from the suburbs, were taken without ceremony to neighboring police stations, where they were given the French equivalent of the "third degree."



Women in the Third World

By Adrienne Germain

NEW YORK.—Who does the major part of the work in poor countries? Women do. Yet they are probably the most under-rated economic resource in "resource-poor" Third World countries.

For them, work is neither a choice nor a right, but a necessity. The majority are producers of food, household implements and other marketable items; they hire out as wage labor. They do not want "liberation" but tools and training. They have usually been denied both because development policies assume men work and women raise children.

Governments and international assistance programs have been virtually oblivious to certain paradoxes.

Women in sub-Saharan Africa provide as much as 80 per cent of the labor (often eight to ten hours a day) necessary for food production. But, when training, improved seeds and machines are available, they go most often to men.

Survival

In Chile, Colombia and Kenya, at least 25 per cent of families are headed by women who must work for their families to survive. Even in households headed by men, most women head the household. The argument is still made that it is impossible to employ women when male unemployment rates are high.

Ironically, modern technology often throws women, as well as men, out of work. Hundreds of thousands of the poorest women in Indonesia and Bangladesh have lost their only source of income (rice-husking) because machines can do the job faster. But no plans have been made to develop substitute sources of income.

Everywhere in the Third World women are tremendously burdened by domestic chores (four to six hours a day to grind corn and fetch water for the family's meals) that consume energy and time that could be used more productively. But little attention has been paid to developing simple machinery (such as maize mills) to reduce those burdens and make it possible for women to invest time in literacy classes. Governments and international agencies are only beginning to recognize a number of important things:

- People are one of the few abundant development resources most Third World countries have; they cannot afford to abuse and under-utilize fully half that resource.

- The solution of the world food problem depends to a large extent on improving the productivity of all workers, especially women.

- Reduction of population growth rates will be facilitated if women's dependence on large numbers of children can be reduced. As long as motherhood is defined as women's main mission in life, women have good reason to continue having large families.

- Achievement of an equitable distribution of national wealth and services depends not only on distribution to different economic groups but also to women and men within each economic group.

Few people have thought much about the issues raised here. No one seems to know what to do about them.

There are at least three beliefs that prevent objective discussion. First, policy-makers, at present primarily male, assume the issue

is "women's lib" and therefore culturally imperialistic. It is neither. The issue is how to enable all people to be more productive in order to reduce poverty.

Second, policy-makers have their own ideal concept of what women should and should not do, which often contradicts the reality of poor women's lives.

Third, it is usually argued that national economic development problems need to be solved before women's lives can be improved. This argument ignores the fact that women's work is part of the solution.

One of the most important messages of the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico is that these and other beliefs are mistaken.

There was consensus at the conference on the critical importance of increasing women's economic and decision-making power not just to benefit women but to accelerate the achievement of national development.

The conference may have helped dissipate debate over whether to act, but arguing over what to do and how is likely to continue. In the meantime, women themselves must take the initiative despite handicaps of inexperience, insufficient education, lack of political and economic power.

Governments and international agencies can be helpful, not only by employing more women and putting them in policy-making

positions, but by assigning budget and staff members to help implement the world plan of action agreed on in Mexico.

Specifically, they should support women's organizations as a local policy for work, a source of credit, training, information and community power; develop and distribute work-saving devices (such as wheelbarrows) to lighten the burden of work, and organize training programs in simple accounting, for example, to increase women's productivity.

They should also generate data and analysis on women's actual and potential economic contributions in order to influence policy-makers; and change the images of women in the news media, textbooks and other educational materials.

These proposals are necessary steps in the solution of an immense problem. They focus on women's strengths and potential. They recognize that women are producers, as well as mothers, and that they are key actors in the development process, not merely its beneficiaries. Existing welfare-oriented development programs that do not reach women—family planning, health, nutrition—are important but insufficient.

Adrienne Germain, a program officer in the population office of the Ford Foundation's international division, wrote this article for The New York Times.

The 'Staying Power' of Some Guests

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON.—So notorious is my Anglophilia, and apparently also so strident, that on occasional visits to my own, my native land, my American friends are driven to telling me that I don't like it there I should go back to where I just went from. So I do, pretty quickly, too.

Indeed, I like Britain and things and people British to such a point that I can overlook the incompetence of its sales people, the non-existence of a common spout that mixes hot and cold running water in the washbasin, the inability or refusal of English journalists to report on news where it's made, which is to say among civil servants in the executive ministries, and to write the news intelligently when they do find any elsewhere. On mellow days, I can even confine to a mere 15 minutes my agonized screaming at what, by some gross abuse of the mother tongue, is referred to as the telephone system.

The 'But'

But—you could see that "but" coming, could you not?—there is one phenomenon, existing nowhere else, I believe, with the same violence as in Britain, that I cannot cope with. It is a breed of people whom since no one else seems to have put a name to them, I call The Stayers. They are those who come but do not go. For the most part, they are individuals whom I like and except for this ugly fault I would be happy to invite to my house—for a meal, tea, a drink or a chat, but not for an eternity. Except for any sense of time or consideration they appear quite normal, eschewing hard and acid rock, clothing themselves fairly fully and beating their aged

parents only in moderation. Why, then, this aberration about overstaying?

No American, of course, can hope to fathom the British institution of tea, whether afternoon, high or late evening. But I am reliably informed by some native friends that an invitation to tea at 4:30 or 5 may occasionally subsume an invitation for dinner, liquor, highballs and, after midnight, some scrambled eggs. That, however, is not how The Stayers see it.

Not So Forlorn

When a Stayer comes to our house at sixish for a drink and has three and his glass is empty and it is dead certain that if offered another he will say "Yes," and the dinner hour, even a late one, has long since passed, and there is no sign of his preparing to leave, I begin to wonder.

Is it something special about the sustenance we offer? Hardly. If we were handing out caviar like marmalade in the television commercials, I could understand.

But we serve only ordinary varieties of grain spirits and our Stayers are not so forlorn as to find our house the only booze oasis in London, nor are they the sort who would be devoid of supplies at home, nor so broke as not to have the cash for a couple at the pub. Further, we never serve—or at least never expose—any Bourbon, a draft so corrosive to even a manly Brit as to transmute him instantly into a Stayer; nothing since the death of Dorian Gray can match the horror of this degenerative transformation.

Is it my charm and scintillating conversation? Impossible, because for some time since, hunger has

Kissinger to Speak When Poor Confront Rich in UN Session

By Jonathan Power

ASPEN, Colo.—On Nov. 11, 1974, the adult leaders of the Little League, a baseball organization for children between the ages of 8 to 12, announced that from then on their world series would be limited to American teams. They did not say why. But the news item reported, deadpan, that the teams from Taiwan and Japan have captured seven of the past eight championships.

Harlan Cleveland, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state, and now a key activist in lobbying for a creative Western response to the rising aspirations of the Third World, argues that this incident raises in parable form the central question confronting U.S. foreign policy. It reflects a mood, he says, about the capacity of the United States to adjust to a world in which power is diffused, centers of decision are plural and, even when the national game is played, Americans do not always win.

Certainly the last two years have seen a steady retreat by the United States from worldwide dominance. Southeast Asia, OPEC, and Latin America have all taken their toll and there is an understandable mood which says, "Let's take up our bats and balls and go home." Yet, because of defeat on one or two fields, it would be tragic if the United States were to conclude it had to withdraw from the whole tournament—it's participation has been and will long be a crucial element in the world's progress.

Confrontation

So when the seventh special session of the UN starts on Monday and the poor confront the rich, we have an arena where, if the world is to hold together in some sort of modest harmony, the United States and its European allies must play the game.

After much internal argument—and quite savage argument at that within the Ford administration—that is indeed what is going to happen. Secretary Kissinger in a major speech will spell out a bold new plan of U.S. support for the Third World that will be in step with his other major foreign policy initiatives over the last six and one-half years.

Yet, welcome though this initiative is, it must be set against some kind of yardstick—a yardstick which not merely measures progress against years of U.S. intransigence but one which reflects the reality of suffering and lost hope among the world's poor. We can begin to do this by singling out four major areas where the developing countries find at best their interest static, at worst declining.

First, trade. The export of the 12 major primary commodities (excluding oil) accounts for about 30 per cent of the total export earnings of the developing countries. The consumers pay over \$200 billion for those commodities and their by-products, while the primary producers receive only about \$30 billion. The middle men, of course, enjoy most of the difference.

Second, aid. Official development assistance from 17 Western countries declined from 5 per cent of GNP in 1960 to 3 per cent in 1973. World Bank projects that it could decline to 23 per cent by 1980.

Third, debt. In the past, most aid given had to be repaid. All commercial loans have to be repaid. The developing countries have now accumulated a total debt of over

\$120 billion. So annual debt servicing is already taking away about one-half of the new assistance they receive.

Fourth, liquidity. Out of \$102 billion of international reserves created during 1970-74, the developing countries received \$3.7 billion or less than 4 per cent. The industrialized countries have the rest.

What then would be the element of a reasonable planetary bargain—one that convinced the poor that they have expectations of a reasonable stake in the world's future growth? And for which in return they would respond reasonably to the West's preoccupation with the nuclear weapons proliferation and the limitation of materials, access to raw materials, controlled exploitation of the seas and preservation of the environment.

I think there are probably seven critical steps which if taken would convince the developing world that the tide of neglect had at last turned.

- A commitment to a package deal for commodities that would not only stabilize raw materials prices, but would raise them.

- A sharp relaxation of the restrictions raised by the industrialized countries against the manufactured exports of the developing countries.

- An adjustment in the distribution of the international liquidity to the benefit of the poorest countries, perhaps by establishing a link between the creation of "special drawing rights" and long-term assistance.

- The introduction of an element of automaticity into the international aid system. This could be done through such means as the SDR link, royalties from ocean-bed mining, a tax on non-renewable resources and a tax on multi-national corporation activities. This would make it possible over time for aid to become less a question of charity than of right—as in social service and welfare-state systems.

- A promise to create a world food reserve.

- The continuation in the change of emphasis now under way in the aid programs of Western countries to give priority to the poorest countries and particularly priority to small-scale world development.

- The reform of major international institutions, particularly the World Bank, so that OPEC can be persuaded to play a larger role and the poor countries be given increased assurance that their voice will be listened to more attentively on decisions that affect their progress.

Measured

Mr. Kissinger's speech must be measured against these problems and these goals. For all its rhetoric, for all its vision, for all its signaling that a new direction in U.S. foreign policy is now afoot and that the isolationism has been rejected, it is clear that its contents will still fall short of the needs of most of the members of the world community. So although we should not minimize the importance of the United States being back with its bats and balls in the game of fighting poverty, the most important element is still missing: the determination to strike the planetary bargain now, in other words, to write into the world law the basic statutes of global responsibility.

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Back Anti-Inflation Measure

British Coal Miners Endorse Wilson's Call on Wage Curbs

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Britain's powerful coal miners' union today voted in favor of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's policy of pay restraints to reduce inflation.

Despite calls from several of their leaders to push for higher wages, the union members voted

by 3 to 2 to support the Labor government's limit of 5% (12.50) a week on all wage increases in the next round of pay settlements.

The vote gives Mr. Wilson a boost as he tries to get the backing of the unions for his policy to bring down the current annual inflation rate of 25 per cent.

Leaders of the Scottish and South Wales areas of the miners' union had called on their members to reject the policy, and they were the only two regions to vote "no" in the ballot.

Yorkshire Votes 'Yes'

But in the militant Yorkshire area in northern England, where a big campaign against the policy had been launched by the regional leaders, there was a 51-per-cent vote in favor of the government.

The overall national result was 15,676, or 80.5 per cent, in favor of Mr. Wilson's plan, and 75,743 or 39.5 per cent against.

After heated debates within the union over whether it should back the policy, 77 per cent of the union's members voted.

The miners' vote means that Mr. Wilson still has the support of the bulk of the trade union movement, at least at the present time, for his anti-inflationary policies.

The Prime Minister has launched a £2-million publicity campaign throughout the country to drum up national unity and support in the face of the inflation which has been described here as the biggest threat to Britain's stability since World War II.

The ballot decision today means that the miners' delegation at the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool next week will vote for the TUC policy, which is to support the government.

Police and firemen immediately cordoned off the entire area and reports that a second bomb had been found before it exploded.

Police said a five-minute warning had preceded tonight's bomb attack but did not say who gave the alert.

Irish-Accented Caller

But the Sun newspaper reported that a man with an Irish accent had telephoned at 9:50 p.m. and said: "A bomb has been planted in Peter Brown's shop, Oxford Street. It will go off in five minutes."

The call was made from a pay phone, the newspaper said, and referred to a men's wear store on the top floor of the Prudential building.

Earlier, Surrey police launched a manhunt for two men who were seen leaving the Catterham Arms discotheque last night shortly before a bomb exploded in the crowded pub in Caterham, an army garrison town 22 miles southwest of London.

The police said the two were thought to belong to a breakaway unit of the Irish Republican Army, who acted without knowledge of the IRA leadership in an effort to break the ceasefire that halted an IRA bombing campaign in Britain just before Christmas.

IRA leaders in Belfast and Dublin denied any connection with the blast.

The Catterham pub was packed with about 100 Welsh Guards, whose unit has served in Northern Ireland. One soldier lost both legs, another an arm, another a leg and the fourth had severe face and chest wounds.

Max Slain in Belfast

In Belfast, a 55-year-old Protestant was shot to death last night after opening his door to a girl and a youth, the police said. Shots rang out as he answered the door, then the pair drove off.

The killing, the 143d this year in Northern Ireland, raised the death toll from 57 years of sectarian bloodshed to at least 1,235.

A total of 51 persons have been killed and 598 wounded in IRA bombings in Britain since 1972. Many of the targets have been connected with the British Army.

Survey Shows Americans Prefer London

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—If Americans could choose a city outside of the United States in which to live, it would be London, the Christian Science Monitor said yesterday in reporting a survey of its readers.

Of those asked to name the 10 cities they would prefer outside of the United States, more than half—77—chose London, noting its theaters, museums, shopping, history and the relative safety of its streets.

Paris was the second most popular choice. Other cities chosen were Munich, Vancouver, Copenhagen, Zurich, Vienna, Geneva, Montreal and Edinburgh.

Of the top 20 cities, the only one outside of North America and Europe was Cape Town, South Africa. Of the top 50, only three in Asia were nominated—Kyoto in Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

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WILHELMSSHAVEN, West Germany, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The Chester W. Nimitz, the world's largest aircraft carrier, and two other U.S. Navy atomic ships arrived in Wilhelmshaven yesterday after being shadowed across the Atlantic by Soviet warships, the U.S. European Command said.

A Soviet cruiser of the Kresta class and a Krivak-type destroyer followed the U.S. ships all the way past Heligoland Island, a spokesman said.

Tokyo Slashing Suspect

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Railroad police have arrested a 29-year-old man suspected of slashing the skirts of more than 250 young women on suburban Tokyo trains.



THIS SIDE UP—A South American sloth at Los Angeles Zoo does its thing, seeing the world upside down.

Obituaries

John R. Dunning, 67, Worked On Uranium in World War II

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Dr. John R. Dunning, 67, a leader in development during World War II of the method of isolating Uranium-235 used in nuclear weapons and of enriching uranium fuel for nuclear power plants, died Monday at his home in Key Biscayne, Fla.

In 1969, Dr. Dunning resigned after 19 years as dean of the Columbia University School of Engineering, during which time he had raised more than \$50 million for the school. He then became the first holder of the Thyer-Lindsey professorship in applied science.

By his work in isolating the isotope, or the form of uranium that readily undergoes fission into two atoms of nearly equal size, and in confirming that the reaction does release prodigious amounts of energy and that it is the isotope Uranium-235 that does readily split, Dr. Dunning became one of the scientists who helped lay the cornerstone of the atomic age.

During World War II, he directed the research at Columbia that produced the gaseous-diffusion process for isolating the rare isotope Uranium-235 from its more abundant chemical twin Uranium-238.

The gigantic K-25 plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was built to produce Uranium-235 for atomic bombs by this process. The same process is still the major source of this material for use as "fuel" in atomic reactors.

Dr. Irwin M. Stillman

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Dr. Irwin Maxwell Stillman, 79, author of best-selling diet books, died Tuesday evening of a heart attack in North Miami (Fla.) General Hospital. He lived in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Dr. Stillman, who had practiced medicine in New York for many years, was an advocate of drinking large quantities of water, coupled with the ingestion of high-protein foods and the avoidance of carbohydrates and fats, to achieve weight loss.

Over the years his concept was attacked by other physicians, who said that the diet was unbalanced and could cause harmful effects.

Fritz Wotruba

VIENNA, Aug. 28 (AP).—Fritz Wotruba, 68, Austria's leading sculptor in the postwar years, died today of heart failure.

While prolific and represented at many international art shows in the 1930s, Prof. Wotruba's breakthrough at home and recognition abroad followed his return in 1945 from Swiss exile to become professor at the Vienna School of the Vienna Academy of Figurative Arts.

In Prof. Wotruba's works the human physique was always the central theme. In his austere geometric forms, which were the basis of all his creations, he saw his binding rule as a sculptor throughout his life.

Lydia Fotieva

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Lydia Fotieva, 92, personal secretary to Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, died Monday, Tass news agency said yesterday.

After Lenin's death in 1924, she worked in the Lenin Museum in Moscow.

Biggest U.S. Carrier Arrives in Germany

WILHELMSSHAVEN, West Germany, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The Chester W. Nimitz, the world's largest aircraft carrier, and two other U.S. Navy atomic ships arrived in Wilhelmshaven yesterday after being shadowed across the Atlantic by Soviet warships, the U.S. European Command said.

A Soviet cruiser of the Kresta class and a Krivak-type destroyer followed the U.S. ships all the way past Heligoland Island, a spokesman said.

Ethiopia Reports Ex-Ruler Buried

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Former Emperor Haile Selassie was buried yesterday afternoon, the Ethiopian military government said.

The government announced the burial in a one-line statement. No details were given, such as where the 83-year-old former monarch was buried and whether there was a ceremony.

Murillo Painting Stolen

MILAN, Aug. 28 (AP).—A 16th-century painting by Spanish master Bartolome Murillo, estimated by its owner to be worth \$1.6 million, has been stolen from the apartment of a Milan businessman, police reported today. The theft was discovered last night when the businessman and his wife returned from vacation.

Teacher's School Reader 'A First' American Beams Books at British Blacks

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (HT).—A secondary school reader about a 14-year-old West Indian girl who becomes pregnant may raise some conservative eyebrows here this fall.

The author, Manhattan-born Carol Bergman, doesn't give a damn. Disillusioned by brutality, bigotry and stupidity, she looks back on her 10 years of teaching black children in the London school system with revulsion and anger. As a white teacher trained in the ghettos of Harlem and Oakland, Calif., she came face-to-face with racial problems the day she arrived here on the job. Her three books, "Naomi," "Paul" and "Donovan," are the first such readers written specifically for black children. The publisher, Heinemann Educational Books, is modestly declaring the event "a first in British publishing."

Mrs. Bergman wrote the books about four years ago. "They're published now so I don't have to be polite about it anymore. I'm glad they (the publishers) took their great plunge," she said, watching her year-old daughter demolish their London flat. "Frankly, I think they felt more comfortable having a white writer."

A Huge Market

She will not write any more books—at least for blacks. "It's time for publishers to hire black writers and teachers to do black books," she said. "They should realize there's a huge market for them. This is a multiracial society with no reading matter at all for a large part of the population. It's time they just got on with what needs to be done."

She does not intend to teach in British secondary schools again.

The books came out of Mrs. Bergman's inability to find adequate teaching materials. When she came to London, she was immediately hired to set up a remedial reading program in a school with a high immigrant population, mostly West Indian.

"I started looking for books," she said. "Obviously there was nothing about blacks. But there wasn't anything about people with



Carol Bergman whose search for teaching tools led her to write three secondary school readers.

Robin Laurence

working-class backgrounds, either. So I wrote them myself—out of frustration—from my experiences with the kids."

The frustration began when she first arrived. "When I ended up in this very down-trodden school, surrounded by snobishness and railroad tracks, I thought I was in another century." Two things happened the first day that she has never forgotten—a staff room for men only, and a caning. "It is still permitted and practiced in secondary schools," she said.

"If I ever experienced culture shock, it was then."

"I'll never get over the sadism I've seen in these past 10 years," Mrs. Bergman got involved in corporal punishment when one of her own students was the subject of it. "I saw one of my kids who had been skipping classes tied up in the playground with an enormous gym rope. When I tried to talk to him, the teacher in charge told me not to. Apparently, since he kept leaving

school, he was being tied up so he would stay." She calmly took note of all the details and complained to the headmaster, who told her it was none of her business. Finally, she went to the school psychologist, who duly made a report. "The next year, this same teacher became deputy headmaster of that school. And I was no longer permitted in the building."

Transfers

This situation occurred twice more. Each time Mrs. Bergman complained about an unfair situation, she was moved to another school. "When I arrived, I thought maybe I could say something, help change things. But I was just an outsider. That's why I liked the West Indians—they were outsiders too." She talks in the past tense, having left the school system for motherhood and a part-time job at the Open University.

She found the West Indian parents very ambitious for their

children, much more so than their English counterparts. "I just had no idea about the immigrant population in this country before I came," Mrs. Bergman recalled. In her first school, most of the West Indian children were placed in a remedial department, no matter what their scholastic ability.

"Ten per cent of the entire school was in the remedial department, of which 90 per cent was black," she said. "There was absolute cultural segregation." Most of her students did not belong there. "When we tried to get them moved, we were told that it was administratively impossible."

"There is no mobility, no re-evaluation of these children," she continued. "This is very, very disturbing." Mrs. Bergman remembers interviewing Bernard Coard for the Times Educational Supplement. He is a West Indian teacher who wrote a book on how the British school system keeps black kids down. "It caused an absolute furor," said Mrs. Bergman. "There's this strong desire to play down racial problems here, let's all be polite. At least in America we talk about it."

She acknowledges that many of her colleagues are uncomfortable in minority schools. "I have one friend who says, 'I've started in a new school with lots of blacks and I'm scared.' What he's afraid of is his own feelings of prejudice."

To overcome such feelings, one of the recommendations of the 1968 Race Relations Act was to prepare teachers for working in multiracial classrooms. Mrs. Bergman spent a year going around to London's teacher training colleges to find out what they were doing about it. The results emphasized the pervasiveness of the idea that it is somehow embarrassing to be black. "... Keep any discussion of race reasonable and in a low key, and whenever possible, avoid it," advised these "colonial colleges," as Mrs. Bergman dubbed them.

Rather than give in, Mrs. Bergman has dropped out. "I don't think I could teach again in an English school—I feel as alienated as the kids."

Theater: More Quality Than Novelty

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Aug. 28 (HT).—The new theatrical season is off to a late start. The Comedie-Francaise, which usually opens the season, is taking an extended vacation this year. Other theaters have apparently taken their cue from the House of Moliere.

However, there is sufficient fare here to keep theatergoers busy.

François Perrier, one of France's most skilled actors, has returned from holiday to appear in the continued engagement of "Le Tasse." This is Francoise Dorin's topical comedy about a schoolmaster who, believing he has at last risen from obscurity with the publication of a book, finds his fame overshadowed by that of his son who emerges as a pop star.

There is much witty observation of contemporary mores in the lines and situations and, though composed at a star vehicle, it is pleasantly varied. It is admirably served by the Theatre Antoine company with Perrier as the doleful professor, torn between personal disappointment and paternal pride, with Denise Grey as the frisky grandmother capable of

Paris

gracefully jumping the double generation gap, and with Pascal Mazzotti as a hardheaded, convincing publisher.

In "Vieux Chez Moi," J'Habite Chez une Copine" (at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees) the action is entirely on youth. This farce, performed with contagious humor by bright beginners, has proven so popular that it has run through the series of heat waves.

Jean-Luc Moreau, son of the actress, Jeanne Moreau, directed it with a playful light touch. He also plays a role as a member of the band of furniture movers who, conveniently double as scene-shifters. It is airy entertainment.

So is "La Libellule" (at the Nouveautés), a trifling three-character piece by Aldo Nicolai which Philippe March adapted from the Italian original without damage. (at the Menes) Jacques Balutin and Bernard La-taie form the wife-lover-husband triangle which has a lot of comic surprises.

At the Hebertot, Jean Desailly, Simone Valere and Pierre Destalles are involved in another variation of this eternal dilemma, "L'Amour Fou," by Andre Roussin, in which the timid lover arrives to beg the husband for his wife's hand. Still another trio—Daniel Getin, Dany Carrel and Michel Roux—constitute the cast for Claude Magnier's "Monsieur Masure" (at the Daunou), revived after its great success in English as "Odd Man In"—some years ago.

Though Agatha Christie's detective thriller, "The Mousetrap," now in its 22d year in London, boasts of the longest engagement in theatrical history, the Eugene Ionesco double bill—composed of "La Cantatrice Chauve" and "Le Lezard"—must hold second place. It opened before "The Mousetrap" but closed after about three years, thus losing the race. It reopened at the Huchette in 1954 and has played there steadily ever since.

"Boeing-Boeing"

Another long-running play is Marc Camoletti's "Boeing-Boeing" (at the Comedie Caumartin for over 15 years). This lively vaudeville concerns a spy Lothario who dates air hostesses and suffers acute embarrassment when a general strike at the airport brings all his girlfriends simultaneously to his bachelor flat. The play has also prospered in German, English and Italian translations and was filmed with Dean Martin and Tony Curtis as its stars. "Boeing-Boeing" also by Camoletti, is a junior entry in the long-run stakes. For four years, it has been presenting the comic complications that trouble an estranged couple inhabiting the same apartment, at the Theatre Michel.

Robert Patrick's searching study of idealistic leftovers from the sixties, "Kennedy's Children," is receiving a fine production in English at the Abbatte cabaret Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at 8 p.m. Gordon Heath directed it. On Sept. 2, Coluche, the outspoken clown who echoes with humorous spite the sentiments of the common Frenchman, begins an engagement at the Cafe de la Gare. On the same

evening the Alcazar will resume its burlesque spectacle, "Paris-Broadway."

At the Chatelet there is the operetta biography of Johann Strauss, "Valises de Vienne," with its swooning score and twirling ensembles and with Jacques Chazot as star. The Folies-Bergere with Michel Gysmarthy's extravaganza, "J'Aime a la Folie," and the Casino de Paris with Roland Petit's revue represent the Parisian music-hall spectacle with its traditional opulence and dazzle. Alain Bernardin has lifted striptease to an art at the Crazy Horse Saloon. International cabaret is embellished with beautiful girls, gorgeous costumes and scenic wonders in the Guerin-Frady dinner show "Grand Jeu" at the Lido and in that of the Bal du Moulin Rouge, "Festival."

There are, too, the "theatres erotiques"—or sex playhouses—which have multiplied in Paris. Last summer a pioneering effort encountered police interference, but since, it appears, anything goes—as in Copenhagen and Amsterdam. What one finds in these theaters are the sort of exhibitions formerly confined to brothels. On the occasions of my visits the participants seem to take their pleasures sadly and mechanically.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (HT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films: "Russian Roulette" tells of a plot to kill Premier Kossygin on a visit to Canada. George Segal is "an uppy detective" who foils the conspiracy, though "most of the time he is arguing with his girlfriend, played by Cristina Raines, or trying to buy her dinner," according to Richard Eder. The photography is "lovely," though, Eder adds: "Appreciating the photography in a movie is like noticing how good the bread is in a sandwich. Usually somebody has dropped the filling."

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1975

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**IMF Agenda
Seen a Whole
By U.S. Aide****But Review Is Set
On Separating Issues**

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI).—A high Treasury Department official cast doubt yesterday on U.S. willingness to split up a package of three troublesome monetary issues, so that international agreement might be reached on one or two of them.

But Edwin Yeo, 3d, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, left the door open just a crack to the possibility of a compromise.

"We are reviewing the possibility of some unbundling (separation of issues) for the purpose of discussing them," he told a press conference. He quickly added that parts of all three issues will eventually need congressional approval, and as a legislative matter, it is quite unlikely that they can be "unbundled."

The three issues concern rearranged quotas in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to accommodate a larger share for the oil cartel countries; the sale of some IMF gold for the benefit of poor countries; and the toughest of all—a demand by the French government that the world once again go back toward fixed exchange rates.

These questions are scheduled to be discussed at a meeting of the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee here on Sunday, prior to the annual sessions of the IMF and World Bank, which start on Monday.

Yesterday, Mr. Yeo added a fourth topic to the agenda, "meaningful discussions" of the problems relating to economic recovery from recession in the United States and the rest of the industrialized world.

This would be responsive to recent indications that many European officials feel it necessary to spend more time discussing recovery prospects than narrower issues relating to gold and exchange rates that have tied up IMF sessions for the past couple of years.

The Europeans, including the French, have also hinted in the past few days that if the tough monetary issues are not resolved, they will consider a "parallel" system of exchange rates versus fixed rates could be set aside until the interim committee meeting in Jamaica next January, the sessions starting here next week might accomplish something on gold and quotas.

Mr. Yeo said that it might be possible to come close to agreement on any of the issues, "but the question remains whether or not it is advisable to accept them" until there is agreement on the package as a whole.

He added that the United States would come to a decision by the time of the Sunday sessions.

Although he said that negotiations on floating versus fixed exchange rates "implies some ultimate decision," he said comments indicated that Washington clings as strongly to its view that floating is beneficial for the U.S. economy as France does to its view that there will be no order in the system until rates become more stable.

"What we ought to have is a voluntary system," Mr. Yeo said. "Those who want to float should be allowed to float. Those who want fixed rates can operate that way. Neither one should be considered second class nor transitory."

He said that the U.S. view that the existing floating system—in violation of IMF rules—has "served the world well" is now shared by many others. A general comment to this effect was contained in the recent IMF annual report.

Mr. Yeo contended that general economic discussions would not delay or interfere with debate on the more specific issues. He doubted that the interim committee would make any public recommendations on economic policy but any new "perceptions" developed among the attending finance ministers would have an important impact on decisions made later by all of the countries involved.

"The world is in a pivotal phase," he said, "and we think it very appropriate and desirable to have an exchange of views. We are particularly interested in discussing with our colleagues the nature of recovery in the U.S. economy and our views on how that recovery can best be facilitated for the good of the United States and the world community."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Saudi Bank Appoints Directors**

Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Ahli Ltd. (Saudi International Bank), the recently formed international bank that will be responsible for investing some of Saudi Arabia's vast surplus oil revenues in the European market, has put together a board of directors that reads like a who's who of international banking. Westerners on the board include: Lord O'Brien of Louthbury, retired governor of the Bank of England; Sir John Pridemore, chairman of National Westminster Bank; John M. Meyer, Jr., retired chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York; and Edgar Felton, a Morgan vice-president who was named chief executive officer of the new bank. Arabians on the board include: Sheikh Mohammed Alhakeel, Minister of State for Finance and National Economy, who will serve as chairman; Sheikh Khalid Al-Sagoff, vice-governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency; Mahsun Jalal, vice-chairman of the Saudi Fund for Development and Sheikh Abdul Rahman al Sheikh, deputy chairman of Riyadh Bank Ltd. Kuri, Vietnam, another Morgan vice-president, has been named general manager and Cyril Palfreman, an executive at NatWest, was named manager of the operations division. The Saudis own 55 per cent of the bank, capitalized at \$55 million. Morgan Guaranty holds 25 per cent and the Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank, NatWest and Union Bank of Switzerland each hold 5 per cent. The bank is still being set up and is not expected to open for business until sometime in the first quarter of next year.

U.S. Steel Raises Spending Plans

U.S. Steel Corp. has raised its estimate of its 1975 capital expenditures, saying it expects this

year's spending on plant and equipment to increase about 50 per cent over 1974's \$508.3 million. Previously, the company had said it expected an increase of 30 to 35 per cent over last year's capital outlays. The revised forecast was included in a preliminary prospectus covering a new dividend reinvestment plan. Big Steel says it cannot "point to any specific projects" which account for the revision.

Bankers Trust Renegotiating Loans

Bankers Trust New York Corp. is renegotiating about \$300 million of loans. It has outstanding a troubled real estate investment trust, almost half its \$650-million portfolio of REIT loans. The disclosure came in a preliminary prospectus covering a proposed offering announced Wednesday of three million shares, or about \$75 million, of preferred stock of the bank holding company. REIT loans have been a sore spot in the earnings picture of many banking concerns. At Bankers Trust, the prospectus shows, REIT loans represent about 5.7 per cent of total loans. As a whole, they produced interest at an annual rate of only 6.6 per cent in the first half of this year, well below the more than 9.1-per-cent average rate earned on commercial and industrial loans in the same period. The renegotiation process could result in a further reduction of interest rates on the REIT loans plus some changes in payment terms or other covenants. Despite the problems of the REIT industry, Bankers Trust says that it has not yet written off any of the principal due on loans made to the trusts. The prospectus states that "management is of the opinion that ultimate losses on REIT loans won't represent a significant portion of its total REIT loans."

Fears of More Bankruptcies Mount**Japan Textile Firm in Finance Difficulties**

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Fears of further business failures in Japan were fuelled today by news that Chori Co., a major textile trading firm, is in difficulty because of losses in its real estate division and a slump in the textile market.

A spokesman for Chori said the company is discussing with banks and textile makers a plan to restructure its business operations to solve its current problems. He said the company expected an agreement with the banks and textile firms to be reached early next month, following which further details of the company's situation would be made available.

But in the business climate here following the collapse this week of Kohjin Co., a major textile firm, the news was seen in business circles as one more indication of the squeeze that Japan's protracted recession has placed on corporate profitability.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank said today that Chori's creditor banks and three textile firms—Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Toray Industries Inc. and Teijin Ltd.—had sent executives to Chori to help it improve its business situation.

Had Loss Last Year
Chori, a commercial house specializing in textiles, also handles chemicals and machinery, and has advanced into the real estate business. For the fiscal year ended March 31, it

reported a net deficit of 2.8 billion yen (\$84 million) on sales of \$58 billion yen.

Meanwhile, Eidal Co. today denied stock market rumors that one of its subsidiaries on the island of Kyushu is in financial difficulty, with debts of 15 billion yen.

A spokesman for the housing firm said both its Kyushu subsidiaries, Kyushu Kenset Co. and Kyushu Housing Co., are in a sound financial condition.

Eidal shares met heavy selling on the rumors, falling to 818 yen at the close today from 338 yesterday.

In related news Taiyō Kōbō Bank said it informed two U.S.

banks it is ready to fulfill its guarantee for their term loans totaling \$800,000 to Kohjin Co.

The five-year loans were supplied to Kohjin last year with the Japanese bank's guarantee for its capital outlays for plant and equipment. Taiyō Kōbō declined to name the two U.S. banks, but earlier reports said Kohjin had borrowed \$500,000 from the London branch of American National Trust Co. of Chicago, and \$800,000 from Chemical Bank of New York.

Meanwhile, Kohjin filed with the Tokyo district court today for permission to reconstruct itself under the corporate rehabilitation law, a company spokesman said.

U.K. Firms Cut Capital Outlay, Inventories in Second Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—British manufacturers cut back capital spending and reduced inventories in the second quarter of this year, the Department of Industry reported today.

Second-quarter capital outlays by manufacturers were estimated at £462 million at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted, down 7 per cent from £497 million in the first quarter and down 10 per cent from £513 million in the second quarter of 1974.

Manufacturers' inventories in the second quarter were estimated to have fallen £126 million at seasonally-adjusted 1970 prices.

The department said it was the first overall fall in manufacturers' inventories in a 1 1/2 year period—a drop of \$21 million during the first quarter of 1974, when British industry was on a three-day workweek because of the coal industry strike.

The department said the volume of capital spending in the 1975 first half was down about 9 per cent from the second half of 1974.

The figures will make depressing reading for the government, which has offered a range of incentives to encourage industry to increase its capital outlays from the low levels of recent years.

The government says one of the main functions of the new state-controlled National Enterprise Board is to stimulate capital investment. However, there is little sign of any pickup soon in invest-

ment. The influential National Institute of Economic and Social Research predicted earlier this week that capital spending by manufacturing industries in the fourth quarter of this year would be down almost 24 per cent from a year earlier.

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**Lloyd's Profit
Is Record in
Latest Year****But Insurance Group
Says Outlook Poor**

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—Lloyd's of London today reported a record global profit of £21.93 for the 1975 accounting year but said the 1973 account year so far looks "mediocre" and 1974 looks "bad" due to inflation and other factors.

The international insurance group leaves accounts open for three years before reporting results, with the 1973 figures effective as of Dec. 31, 1974. Premiums received and claims paid are attributed to the calendar year in which the business was underwritten.

The profit for calendar 1975 came on 1974's premium income, and includes underwriting results as well as investment income and capital gains. In 1971, the profit balance was £77 million, the previous record, on premium income of £271 million.

For the 1975 account, which will remain open until Dec. 31, 1975, a total of £1.9 billion has already been collected in premiums, although the vast bulk of premiums are collected by the end of the second year, with the preponderance of claims made in the third. For 1974, with two years still open, £505.6 million has been collected in premiums.

Announcing the results at a press conference, Eustace Fildes, chairman of Lloyd's, suggested 1973 and 1974 were in part characterized by "cut-throat competition."

He said such competition, for premiums rather than for "business at proper rates and on sensible conditions," frequently leads to "heavy losses," especially when the investment world turns sour. He said the profit downturn will be relatively short-lived, however.

British Airways Loss
LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—British Airways today announced a loss of \$19 million in the last financial year, only the second time the nationalized sector of the British air industry has been in deficit in the past decade.

Chairman Sir David Nicolson blamed the poor results mainly on the world and British recessions, higher fuel costs exacerbated by the steady devaluation of sterling, and inflation.

But he also said that about 25 industrial disputes during the year ended March 31 cost the airline \$11 million.

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Dow Index Gains 22 in Slow Trade**Dealers Baffled
By Strong Rally**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Prices made sharp gains on the New York Stock Exchange today but trading was relatively slow and analysts were hard pressed to find solid reasons for the gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 22.45 points to 2947, and about 1,250 issues gained to 185 declines.

Volume totaled 14.33 million shares compared with 11.11 million shares yesterday.

Analysts said the only news immediately evident to support the gain was a steady decline in short-term interest rates. Also helping the market were reports yesterday of a continuing strong gain in leading economic indicators, short covering and Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns' statement that the Fed will consider further purchases of long-term federal securities.

The most active Big Board issue was Walter Kidde, which fell 1 1/2 to 58 1/2. A block of 199,900 shares of the issue traded at 58 1/2.

Bank was ahead 2 1/2 at 34 1/2. The company voted a 5-for-4 stock split and raised its dividend on current shares. It also reported higher fiscal third-quarter net.

Sloer Broadcasting was ahead 1 at 16 1/2 after a gain of 3 1/4 yesterday. The company agreed to sell its Boston Garden unit and the Boston Bruins hockey team.

Litton Industries gained 1 1/4 to 8 3/4 after the company reported a July quarter profit against a year-earlier loss.

Among the more changeable stocks, IBM firmed on 5 1/4 to 186 1/4. Burroughs was 93 1/2, up 3 1/2. Texas Instruments 95 1/8, ahead 3 1/8. National Semiconductor 36 1/2, up 2 1/2. Eastman Kodak 34 1/8, ahead 2 1/8. Polaroid 34 7/8, up 1, and Xerox 59 3/4, up 1 3/4.

Interlake rose 2 1/8 to 24 3/4 after voting a 3-for-2 stock split. General Electric jumped 2 1/2 to 47. Among the issues up a point or so were Exxon, General Motors, American Brands, Procter & Gamble and Bethlehem Steel.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1 1/4 to 65.82.

The most active issue for the eighth consecutive trading day was Synlex, up 1 1/4 to 22 1/4 on volume of 55,400 shares.

Also active were McCulloch Oil, up 1 1/4 to 4 1/4; Research Cottrell, up 2 to 17 1/8; Ryan Homes, up 5 1/8 to 19; and Austral Oil, up 1 1/2 to 17 3/8.

Bonds closed mixed in fairly quiet trading. Government coupon ended the day 3/32 to 7/32 lower, while corporates finished 1/8 to 1 1/4 point higher.

Federal funds closed lower, in the 6 to 6 1/2-per-cent range, after the Federal Reserve System added liquidity to the banking system through repurchase agree-

ments when the funds rate hit 6 1/2 per cent.

The Fed's move today was not viewed as a policy switch. Dealers pointed out the banking system traditionally needs reserves at this time of year, and the Fed simply supplies them.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 138 to 3252.

In Chicago soybeans, soybean oil and oats futures plummeted to allowable daily limits on the Board of Trade.

The loss amounted to 26 cents a bushel and in oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, while in oats the decline was 6 cents a bushel. As the heavy selling in soybeans sent prices lower, wheat fell as much as 18 cents and corn 5 1/2 cents. Soybean meal lost about \$4 a ton.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1973

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2.47	13	UAL	1.20a	4
2.47	17	Uarco	1.20a	4
1.44	10	UGI Cp	1.32	6
2.47	10	UGI	1.20a	4

Toronto Stocks

10	6 1/2	Uniroyal	.70	8	1
8 1/2	6 1/2	Uniroyal pf 8			2
8	3 1/2	Unlt Brands			4

220	220	1.0	3200 Intrpr Pl
84	84		500 Inv Grp
425	425	— 5	350 Jannock

V

Markets

77	59	1/2	VaEP	pf7.45	22
45	37		VaEP	pf4.20	21
271	252		VaEP	pf7.80	

Nichols	0.31	1210 Trans
Essey	0.75	1562 TrCan
and Mines	3.15	1200 UGas

1078	6	WalMur	.60	4
1079	11 1/2	WalMar	n.05	23
1080	6 1/2	WangL	.10	15

Best Min	1.47	2000 Yukon
pothworth	0.4872	Total sales
	0.55	

38 1/4	11 1/4	WaiknJ	202	15
5	3	WayGas	.40	
7 1/2	3 1/2	Wean Unit		4

Alider	390.50	225 Dom Br
Rinas	82	1500 Fnci Co
oniedia	500.50	400 Imasco

15 ³ / ₄	91.8	WUnion	1.43	46
20	92.4	Westgei	.97	36
21	78.1	WUnion	1.40	4

Shoe

37-4	25 1/4	Wilm Co	.48	6
54	29 1/4	WilmsCo	wt	
30	27 1/4	Winn Co	.44	17

onartoya	56.50	caused it
errier	111	asked the
eugot	254.50	

1.2	63	4110	Wrigley 2, Ltd	9
1.3	415	742	Wyer Corp	
1.4	87-1	5234	Xerox-Cp	19

Lehrig	1.110	stagnant interest
Boyer	1.275	declining
ibn-Gayy	1.450	reached

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Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

By Will Weng

ALGABTE	C	F	MADEID	C	F
ANSTEDAN	21	72	MILAN	24	72
ANBAR	21	72	MORAZ	17	Cloudy
ATTHA	21	72	MOSCOW	16	Clear
BHUT	20	87	MUNICH	19	66
BELODGE	21	72	NEW YORK	20	77
BHUR	21	72	NY	27	Stony
BURNELS	23	72	OSLO	17	63
BALPAST	21	72	PARIS	22	72
CHIA	21	72	PRAGE	22	72
CHABLANCA	20	70	ROME	21	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	21	72	SOFIA	23	Cloudy
CHIA DEL SEA	21	72	ST. PETERSBURG	21	72
DEBIL	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	19	84
EDINBURGH	21	72	TEL AVIV	20	84
FLORENCE	21	72	VIENNA	21	Cloudy
CHIN MOUNTAIN	21	72	VENICE	22	Overcast
GLENSIA	19	66	VIENNA	21	72
HELMING	17	62	WARSZAWA	22	Cloudy
HONG KONG	20	72	WASHINGTON	24	82
LA PALMA	20	72	ZURICH	17	63
LIPSON	26	70			
LOS ANGELES	23	72			
LOS ANGELES	18	61			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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THE ULTIMATE ATHLETE

By George Leonard. Viking. 273 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

FOR the Greek poet Pindar, athletics expressed the highest human emotion. The philosopher Pythagoras wrestled in the Olympic Games. The unity of the physical and the spiritual animated the golden age of Greek sculpture. In his classic, "Paideia," Werner Jaeger sees the split between the spirit and the body beginning as early as the sixth century B.C. "Edu-George Larnier, author of "Ultimate Athlete," this lovers' quarrel between mind and body was a major error in Western thought, one we are only now coming to understand.

In discovering that the body is made of the environment, even the world. The discredited human animal is heard to roar once more. In place of athletics as a profession, built around competition and training, there is to be a therapy for keeping arteries elastic, Leonard suggests sport as a dance. He cites the "style" of such black athletes as O.J. Simpson, Sugar Ray Robinson and "Dr. J." as examples of the dance element even in the most ordinary play.

Usually, however, the emphasis is on narrow specialization and techniques, with professional athletes imprisoned not only in rigid discipline but also in legal arrangements, which make it impossible for them to manipulate their own bodies as they see fit. They are "obsolete."

The author sees professional sport as degraded to a process of analysis ad infinitum, mainly in mechanical, by-the-numbers terms.

"The Ultimate Athlete" quotes number of outstanding athletes to support its thesis that there is something in sport that transcends the ordinary categories of talent and technique. While Leonard's talk of "precognition" and telepathic signals may strike some as highly speculative, he does mean to feel that there is more to team play than meets the eye.

In any case, this is only incidental to his larger argument: that everybody ought to be an athlete. Sports, or play, will mitigate the suffocating emphasis on single-mindedness that cramps Western culture with tension. We hear the word "concentration" more often than any other in the mouths of sports analysts; to lose concentration is to digress from the single purpose obsessing the player at a given moment. For Leonard, this kind of concentration is a form of tunnel vision, a narrowing of the field of vision into defensive and constricting, a rigidity resembling Wilhelm Reich's character armor.

In the author's opinion, Western culture is topheavy, centering too much in the head and

shoulders. We "breathe back-wards," he says, refusing to let our bellies play their part. Our eyes see only hard edges, instead of the flow of patterns visible to "soft eyes." He talks, here, persuasively than you might expect, of joining the "energy flow" of the cosmos, a conception that is lateral to the Oriental martial arts.

Quoting Johan Huizinga's classic, "Homo Ludens: A Study of the Play Element in Culture," Leonard asks, "Is all human action play?" Huizinga says no, because the moral dimension of life makes the distinction. In play, he would properly objects to the narrowness of this view, observing that "Games People Play" makes a good case for interpersonal or "moral" behavior.

He adds that the runner "warms up" before the race. Adam Smith has just written a book called "The Money Game." "What's your game?" has long been part of the language.

Our ancestors, the author argues, ran for food and love, why then, do we run any less? We can run for "soul" food, for love of freedom, of being, of feeling the self as a beautiful and triumphant creature. Leonard is not afraid to wax poetic about running.

He says a dancer must understand the ordeal of pain, the agony on the track, to reach the threshold of the "surrender," a giving in to the physical that brings us into contact with the majesty of death. The awareness of death as a proximate presence is our clearest approach to the sacred.

Including our social movements and upheavals in his definitions of games, the author suggests that their increasing violence can be "danced," can be turned back on itself and absorbed in the game. Deprived of Dionysian revels, the parties, the dances, become "disorder."

By disorder the author means not defiance of the law, but the establishment of a mental and physical context in which the law is part of the rules of the game.

Leonard dislikes the "insurance mentality" that minimizes every man's foreseeable risks as the cost of encroaching on the individual's conception of himself as a free agent, as captain of his soul. He goes so far as to quote an authority who holds that risk is "a basic evolutionary need." Law and medical science are too often trying to protect normal people against themselves. Though he does not quote it, Leonard would approve of Killroy in "The Possessed" when he declaims, "I will kill myself out of enthusiasm!"

Life, says the author, is the game of games and if we play it, it intensifies everything else in it. We've got to start reintroducing our bodies to our minds, by reminding that World War II affair that cold reason smothered 2,500 years ago. Until we can discover the poetry in motion, until we can learn tolerance to the music of the spheres, we will never be anything but slaves, babbling in the stands, shouting for someone else to perform our heroics for us.

By Alan Truscott

Many pairs bid the North-South cards to go to hearts on the diagrammed deal from a recent tournament. Almost all of them succeeded by skillful play, but one declarer found an ingenious way to fail. In the auction shown, North opened somewhat light, and his attempts to sign off short of slam were firmly resisted by South.

A club was led, and South took his two winners in that suit and ruffed the third round in the dummy. He led a trump, hoping that a defender would win with a singleton ace and do something helpful. But East put up the ace and ended safely with the jack. The declarer won, cashed two more rounds of trumps, and then set the spade queen successfully. The position was now this:

NORTH
 ♠ A 7
 ♥ — 3
 ♦ K J 8
 ♣ —

WEST EAST
 ♠ K 10 5 ♠ 9
 ♥ — ♥ —
 ♦ A 4 ♦ Q 10 9
 ♣ — ♣ 8

SOUTH
 ♠ 13
 ♥ 8 6 5
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

The successful declarers simply ruffed a diamond, cashed the remaining trumps and squeezed West. At the fifth trick he had to bare the spade king to preserve the diamond ace. South then discarded the diamond king from the dummy and scored two spade tricks of the trick.

However, one declarer has visions of immortality. He decided to try for a transfer squeeze, a very rare maneuver indeed. Hoping that East held the diamond ace and West the queen, he led the king from the dummy. With the distribution he hoped for, the diamond protection would have been transferred to West, and that player would have been squeezed.

As it was, he was one down and North was not pleased. South's play was against the percentages, since he is forced to guess if East plays low on the diamond he will must judge whether East has cleverly ducked with the ace, or whether West has both the ace and queen. As the cards lie he is doomed since he has led the king from dummy.

NORTH
 ♠ A Q 7 4
 ♥ 9 7 2
 ♦ K 18 5 3
 ♣ 5

WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ K 10 5 2 ♠ 9 6
 ♥ 4 ♥ A J
 ♦ A 4 2 ♦ Q 10 9 7 8
 ♣ J 9 4 3 2 ♣ 8 7 6

SOUTH
 ♠ J 8 3
 ♥ K Q 10 8 6 5 3
 ♦ —
 ♣ A K 10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	3 ♥
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	3 ♥
Pass	4 ♥	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	6 ♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club three.

